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MILLER'S MIRACLES

IN WHICH HIS NEIGHBORS BELIEVE.

He Makes the Sick Well, the Dumb Talk, the Deaf Hear, and the Lame Walk—A Terrible Tragedy in Pennsylvania—Crime and Casualties.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., April 15.—For some weeks past the people of Scott county have been terribly excited over the miracles which have been performed by Richard Miller, of that county. His fame has extended all over this section of this state, and hundreds of the afflicted are daily visiting him. Miller is a middle aged man employed as the keeper of McMullin's mill, near Estillville. He is deeply religious, and claims to have had a dream a month ago in which the idea was impressed upon him that, with God's help, he could perform wonderful cures simply through faith. He states that the next day, after a fervent prayer, he healed a sick man by touching him. The intelligence of the miracle went all over the country, and the afflicted of all kinds came to him, and were healed simply by the touch of his hand.

Yesterday G. N. Wertz, a photographer at Abingdon, visited Miller, in company with a paralytic uncle, the seat of paralysis being in the mouth, which deprived him both of the powers of speech and hearing. Miller looked at the afflicted man, and after a short prayer touched him, and told him that before he reached home he would be well. Last night, as Mr. Wertz entered the door of his house on his return, his hearing and speech came back to him, and to-day he is apparently hale and hearty.

Miss Irene Newton, a beautiful young lady of Bristol, Tenn., helpless from rheumatism, was brought to Miller last week, and, when an attempt was made to lift her in the carriage, she rose from the sedan chair and said she was entirely well.

One of the most wonderful miracles of Miller was the cure of Mr. Peter Whitsell, who has been for some years afflicted with cancer. The cancer was touched, and in three days had disappeared.

The miracle-worker is an exceedingly modest man, and always indignantly declines any compensation for his services, alleging that he is but the humble servant of God. He takes no credit to himself for the performance of these miracles. All the people in his section believe firmly in his miraculous power.

HARRISBURG, PENN., April 15.—The steel works at Steelton, three miles below this city, was the scene of a frightful accident at 5 o'clock this morning, while the men were at work in the mill where steel is made. A ratchet that controls the movements of a large vessel that contains molten metal broke and turned the retort upside down. The contents were poured into a pit underneath, in and around which about eighty men were working. George Yost and A. Westbrooke were so badly burned that their lives are despaired of. Monroe Miller, Simon Martin, George Hornig, and one of two others, were badly, but not fatally, burned.

ROCHESTER, April 12.—Between 6 and 7 this morning Engineer Brown and Fireman Held of the Central road left their locomotive for a few moments at the Joiner street crossing while they went to breakfast. No sooner had they entered the lunch house than they learned that their locomotive had been started west. Fireman Held rushed out, and saw James McInernay jump from the engine. Held and others pursued McInernay, and were fought furiously by him before they conquered. But they lodged him in the North street roundhouse. In the meantime the locomotive flew on west through the heart of the city at the rate of about forty miles an hour. Had it been an hour or two later many persons would inevitably have been killed, as thousands of workmen and shop girls cross the tracks at that hour going to work. No bell or other warning sounded. Fortunately the engine pump was open, and the locomotive worked the boiler full of cold water, and so stopped three miles west of the city and four miles from the starting point. McInernay is twenty-two years old, and is liable to ten years in state prison for his terribly reckless mischief.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The vice-president resumed his place as president of the senate to-day.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported with amendments the senate resolution introduced by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, providing for a commission to consider and report what legislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce among the states, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, objected. He thought either the commerce committee or the transportation committee competent to consider such subjects if any inquiry was necessary. He would oppose the resolution if it came up. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Maxey, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported back the bill to designate and classify and fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service, and that that committee be discharged from its further consideration, the bill on this subject having already been reported. So was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Withers, chairman of the committee on pensions, that the pending and all prior orders be postponed, and the senate proceeded with the consideration of the pension bill.

Bills were passed granting pensions to the following persons: Thomas W. McAfee, of Tennessee; Mrs. Mary Allison, of Tennessee; Patsy Davenport, of Tennessee.

The morning hour having expired the Geneva award bill, in the absence of Mr. Thurman, was informally laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Florida, the bill for the erection of public buildings at a cost not to exceed $100,000 at Jacksonville, Fla., was taken up and passed, as was also a bill for the relief of George Law, of New York city.

Consideration of the Geneva award bill was then resumed, and Mr. Blaine spoke at some length, arguing that insurance companies had no right to claim any part of the Geneva award, for the reason that all their losses were much more than covered by the enhanced premiums received on account of the war risk. The men who paid these enhanced premiums are entitled to reimbursement rather than insurance companies. Mr. Blaine said further that his bill had lagged in a most extraordinary manner; ten weeks had elapsed since its introduction. He thought this congress deserved and would receive the name of the "lazy congress."

After a long and animated debate, in which Messrs. Blaine, Thurman and Bayard participated, the senate, without action on the bill, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cox, of New York, asked leave for an evening session next Thursday evening for the consideration of the immigration bill. He said that the bill was important, as the present immigration was unexampled—one thousand a day. If typhus fever followed the Irish famine, as in 1847, and was brought hither, there would be a double necessity for providing Castle Garden and Hart's island with hospitals to guard against disease at the gateway. Federal action was now necessary.

Mr. Conger objected, as Port Huron received a large immigration.

Mr. Cox replied that three-fourths of the immigration at New York went west. He, Conger, would amend the bill if it did not provide for his own port also, which, however, it did. The objection was withdrawn.

The regular order being demanded, the speaker announced the pending question to be upon the passage of the bill reported last night from the committee of the whole providing for a construction fund for the navy. Without debate the bill passed; also to equip the expedition to the Arctic seas.

The morning hour was then dispensed with, and the house, at 12:30, went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Whitthorne in the chair on the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, made an elaborate argument before the ways and means committee of the house to-day in favor of his bill to remunerate the freedmen for their losses through the failure of the freedmen's bank.

Representative Chalmers, of Mississippi, to-day presented to the house the report of Captain Eads for the improvement of the Vicksburg harbor, together with a map from the Vicksburg Commercial, and it was placed on the calendar.

The senate committee on railroads heard the argument on the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad, and adjourned to meet Saturday, when an active debate is expected. G. P. Huntington and J. W. Wilks argued against the bill and Governor Brown, of Tennessee, rejoined briefly.

THE WILY SCHEMES

OF AMBITIOUS ASPIRING PATRIOTS.

Grant Still Leading in the Rotten Boroughs of Radicalism—A Scheme on the Election of Seymour, With Conkling as His Successor in 1884.

Utica Letter to Philadelphia Record.

Conkling's neglected wife is Governor Seymour's favorite sister. And the tie that binds them is one of more than ordinary tenderness. Under these circumstances intimate friends of the two statesmen do not hesitate to express their belief that if Grant is not nominated by the republicans Conkling will do all that he can to secure the nomination and election of his brother-in-law. There is more than one reason that will impel him to this course. If Grant is elected president, of course Conkling will control all the New York appointments and the immense patronage of the custom-house and postoffices. This he cannot expect to do should Blaine or Sherman be the nominee of the republicans. In that event he would prefer that New York state should go democratic next fall, in order to have a democratic successor of Senator Kernan. He has a sort of fear that ex-Governor Fenton might slip into the senatorial chair in case the republicans carried the state, and might secure the lion's share of the patronage.

But Conkling has also a private revenge to gratify, and probably "the greatest effort of his life" will occur when he can get even with James G. Blaine for having called him the "strutting turkey-gobbler of the house." This he can do by having Blaine nominated this year and securing his defeat, thus leaving the presidential field free to him in 1884. Some of Mr. Conkling's friends have intimated that this will be his programme, in case Grant fails of a nomination, and that he will then devote himself to the practical work of placing Seymour in the white house. In that event he will have a little lustre reflected on himself, and his wife will shine in presidential receptions. But his chief idea is to kill off his rival from Maine, and he is firmly of the belief that no republican except Grant can be elected this year. Mr. Conkling's personal hatreds are one of the chief pleasures of his life, and he pursues them with great zest.

But will Seymour be nominated, and will he accept a nomination? The second question is much the easier to answer. That he will accept a harmonious call to the leadership no one will deny. He is robust; bears his years magnificently; was never in better health, and is the idol of the democratic masses throughout the state. Of course some of the younger leaders are jealous of the old file-leader, and would like to shelve him, though even they admit his power and integrity. Their plea for shelving him is his years and his disinclination for political power. But his only rival in the state Samuel J. Tilden, is only one year younger, looks and acts ten years his senior, and is so ambitious for power that people dare not trust him. Tilden is working hard for the nomination. Seymour will not lift a finger for himself; yet I am inclined to think that Seymour has already distanced his antagonist, and is practically the victor. Tilden's recent confession of weakness in refusing to allow his state convention to meet in Utica because it is the home of Horatio Seymour, and in appointing a sub-committee of five to secure halls and hotels in advance of John Kelly, has been taken as a proof of cowardice and imbecility. It is the first sign of real cowardice that the crooked old man of Gramercy park has shown, and it has thoroughly disheartened his adherents.

Whether the convention, which is to meet at Syracuse on the 20th instant, will instruct its delegates to vote for Seymour is doubtful, and I do not think that his friends will ask it. But they will oppose giving any instructions, and will fight it out on this line. If Tilden carries the convention it will be by so narrow a margin as to rob him of all practical fruits of his victory. Three-fourths of the rank and file of the democratic party in this state are opposed to his candidacy, and if he succeeds in the convention it will be by the votes of New York and Brooklyn, which represent a divided constituency, and because all Kelly men are excluded from the convention. It is safe to say that where one democrat voted against Governor Robinson last fall, because he was the friend of Tilden, three will vote against Tilden in person should he be a candidate, even if he emptied the barrel in buying up delegates. There should be no misunderstanding in regard to the state of affairs here. Seymour, Bayard, Parker, Hancock, Hendricks or any other good democrat can carry this state with a majority which will reach from 50,000 to 100,000.

When the Kelly state committee met in New York I asked one of his intimate friends what he and his followers would do in case Tilden was nominated. "I do not know," was the cautious reply, "for I have not heard Mr. Kelly say, but I suppose an independent candidate would be nominated by our people at Cincinnati. I am certain he would be run in this state anyhow, and he would run well, too." Others said that Mr. Kelly would be run for president. It is certain that the Kellyites are at work, for they are sending out posters and documents, and their shortcoming has been the lack of money to carry on a vigorous campaign.

The primaries for the district conventions were held in this city April 3, and the Tilden men (led by the Utica Observer) were routed horse, foot and dragoons. The tickets of the opposition bore the legend at the head: "For president, Horatio Seymour," and the battle was fought on this line. It is the first practical move in our state contest, and it is most insignificant. The issue is made on these two candidates, and it will, no doubt, have the effect of compelling Governor Seymour to come out and avow his willingness to allow his name to be used. He would much rather be only an adviser in this campaign, for he really enjoys his life of cultivated leisure, but I think the spirit of the old war-horse is at last aroused within him, and he will not allow Samuel J. Tilden to take advantage of his good nature and drive him into a corner. The governor wants the democracy to succeed, and sees no reason why they should not. Once convinced that any personal sacrifice of his own ease, labor and time is necessary to democratic victory, Horatio Seymour is too good a patriot to hesitate in offering himself for his country's need.

Mr. Seymour has openly expressed his opinion that Senator Bayard is a man every way qualified to head the democratic ticket with honor, and he is sure Bayard could carry New York. But the political complication here seems to force Seymour's own candidacy. At any rate Seymour is our only statesman whose weight of character can give harmony at Syracuse—even if he goes no further.

SPENCER'S VIEWS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Hon. George Spencer, late senator from Alabama, is in Chicago, buying supplies for his mining camps in Nevada. When a reporter asked him how southern republicans stood on the presidential question, the ex-senator replied: "I am entirely out of politics, and intend remaining so; consequently, I am not as familiar with the subject as I was a few years ago."

"How do you figure Alabama's vote in the Chicago convention?"

"Of the twenty delegates Alabama will send sixteen will be for Grant. Sherman will get the remaining four."

"Will Blaine get nothing from Alabama?"

"Blaine will get nothing worth speaking of from any southern state."

"Not from Florida?"

"It is largely populated from New England. Blaine has little to hope from New England people. Massachusetts is much opposed to him."

Mr. Spencer added that he had been much in New York recently, and was positive there would be no split in the delegation from that state and Pennsylvania. They would be solid for Grant. The only other delegations that he knew about were those of Nevada and Colorado, which would also be solid for Grant.

SEDALIA, MO., April 15.—The republican convention after electing delegates to Chicago adopted resolutions reaffirming the principles of the republican party, indorsing the administration of General U. S. Grant when president, and instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit on all questions, and for General U. S. Grant as the candidate for president.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, April 15.—The republican state convention met and organized here at noon to-day. Henry L. Dawes was made permanent chairman, and read a long and carefully prepared speech, setting forth the dangers which threaten the country in connection with the next presidential election. The committee on credentials reported at 11:15. Delegates present from 318 cities and towns. Colonel Hopkins presented a list of names of the delegates to Chicago in the interest of Senator Edmunds, and General N. P. Banks another list in the interest of General Grant.

After speeches in favor of the nomination of General Grant for president, by Ex-Governor Boutwell, George L. Ruffin and others, Messrs. Hoar, Cadman, Sandford and Zeely, were elected as delegates at large to the Chicago convention. Resolutions were then submitted declaring adherence to the principles of the republican party, favoring honest currency with every dollar equal in value to every other dollar; maintaining inviolable sovereignty of the national union and right of the general government to protect the ballot in the national elections, and to protect its citizens from assaults under any fiction of state sovereignty, insisting upon honest elections and an honest count, deprecating the use of the public service as a part of the machinery of party organization, deploring the existence of sectional strife, setting forth the importance of the forthcoming presidential election, and recommending, but not instructing, the delegates to Chicago to vote for the nomination of George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

THE DUKE IN LITTLE ROCK.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, April 15.—At ten o'clock this morning a procession was formed and marched to the vacant block on Third street, between Rings and Cross streets, where Messrs. Clayton, Root, Adams and others of the reception committee presented General Grant to Mayor Fletcher, and afterward Governor Miller welcomed him in brisk terms, and the general responded as follows:

Citizens: on first landing on the soil of your state, and at every stopping place on the road, in the crowds of people I met and greeted I saw that the feelings of the people were no less than would advance your prospects so much as the entire absence of sectionalism. I have noticed in my travels that sectionalism of the country is passing away, and the countries of the world are returning to that broad field of liberality which is progress. You have not enough people; but I foretell that the resources of your state will attract inhabitants—that all newcomers may be received as I have been to-day, and that they will make good citizens of Arkansas and aid in developing the country, is my ardent wish.

From 10,000 to 20,000 were massed at the reception grounds. The enthusiasm was general and cordial. The column reformed, traversing the principal streets, occupying two hours in transit, and returned to the hotel, where the ex-president held a levee from 1 till 3 o'clock.

IN THE DUKE'S INTEREST.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Movements in Illinois recently having caused some apprehension on the part of the friends of General Grant that the state might be carried for Blaine in the national convention, a mass meeting in the interest of Grant was held in Central music hall this morning.

KEY WEST, April 15.—E. L. Ware was nominated for congress in Monroe county district to-day.

General Schofield Explains.

WEST POINT, April 15.—General Schofield stated to-day that there was no foundation for the reports that a clue had been found to the perpetrators of the outrage on Whittaker. He also said the public had got a wrong impression that the present investigation by the court of inquiry is the first that has been made, when the fact is that upon the presumption that the guilty parties were in the corps of cadets, the commandant of the corps had used all his powers in a thorough and exhaustive investigation and then sent a report of his failure to ferret out the perpetrator to the superintendent, General Schofield then ordered the court of inquiry to investigate the imputation cast upon Whittaker.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WEST POINT, April 15.—An offer of $1,000 reward has been made through Hon. Martin I. Townsend, for the detection and conviction of the party who committed the recent outrage on Cadet Whittaker.

Surrounded by Fire.

TOWNS RIVER, N. J., April 15.—This village was entirely surrounded by fire last night, and the people were much alarmed for the safety of their dwellings. The house of James Cornelius and the outbuildings of John Mott were burned at Berkeley. The fire reached the river last night, crossed it and is now spreading towards Tuckerton beach. The fine residence of Judge Jeffrey, with the outbuildings, has been burned. The area burned over is estimated at 600 square miles.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 15.—The extensive forest fires in the Wilderness region and vicinity have destroyed much fencing, and many cabins and seriously injured the valuable timber lands. The draught has caused an almost entire suspension of plowing and planting.

Marine News.

NORFOLK, VA., April 15.—The schooner Mattie A. Hart, for Charleston, with a cargo of railroad iron sprung a leak in her bows after passing the capes, when she put back and stopped the leak. She again started on her voyage, but was found to be leaking around the rudder posts and put back again. A survey was held to-day and repairs ordered. She will discharge a part of her cargo and stop the leak.

LONDON, April 15.—The British steamer Alvawick Castle, bound for Valparaiso with a large cargo of war material, has been burned while lying at anchor in the river Elbe. She was insured for 137,000 pounds.

The Lines Recovered.

DENVER, April 15.—By decision of the United States circuit court rendered to-day the Western Union telegraph company has recovered possession of the wires along the Denver Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads, which were forcibly taken from it on the 28th of February, and the American Union is enjoined against further interference therewith.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

KENTUCKY pays $150,000 annually upon fraudulent claims.

NASHVILLE has 6,657 scholars in attendance at the public schools.

GAS is being introduced in the churches at Denison, Texas.

A VEIN of iron ore has been discovered near Loudon, Tenn.

THE general Baptist convention of Kentucky meets in Lexington May 5.

THE Greenville, S. C., cotton exchange has been completed and opened.

A GREAT five days pigeon shooting tournament begins in Louisville, May 31.

THERE are five mica mines in operation in Buncombe, North Carolina.

STEPS are being taken to build a railroad from Beaumont Texas, to S. Diego Pass.

HORSE thieves have been operating about Knoxville, Tennessee, lately.

EVANGELIST BARNES, of Kentucky, says faith cured his daughter Marie of chills.

THE new opera-house at Trenton, Tennessee, is a very neat building and creditable to the place.

A TRIMBLE county, Kentucky, boy died last week from poisoning his mouth with the brass on a French harp.

BATON ROUGE, a city of 8,000 inhabitants, is excellently well guarded and kept in order by three policemen.

FROM all directions come reports of active exertions in Tennessee, on the part of farmers in pitching their crops.

MR. WALDEN, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, has a mule forty years old. He has been driven to the same rockaway by the same negro man for the last thirty-five years.

LIGHTNING went through a Madison county barn filled with hay and oats, picked out the best mule in the lot and killed him without doing any other damage.

CONSCIENCE, Texas, has a religious fanatic who calls himself Righteousness. Well, it is a large family, for from Maine to Mexico there are many who call themselves Righteous.

CAPTAIN MARTIN, of Nashville, Tenn., has in his possession a piece of the dress that was worn by the wife of President Washington on the day of the inauguration, together with the fan she used on the same occasion. The dress was of light rep silk, with stripes embroidered with flowers of needle work. The fan is plain white, on which the only ornament is a silver spangled wreath.

CHICAGO'S CHANCE

TO CUT THROUGH THE SOLID SOUTH.

And Add to the Profits of Her Merchants and Manufacturers—A New Orleans Day Dream—Chattanooga on Atlanta's Cheap Coal Prospects.

CHICAGO, April 15.—W. H. Osborn, president, and James C. Clark, general manager, of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad, which is the New Orleans branch of the Illinois Central, who came here to consult with President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central, as to the construction of the new line from Jackson, Tenn., to Nashville, to join there another line to be built to that point from Knoxville by the Cincinnati Southern, left for their homes to-day, after having agreed to go ahead with the project. It has been the aim of the Louisville and Nashville, ever since it began its great consolidation scheme, to cut off the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, as well as the Cincinnati Southern, from all the southern through traffic originating at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, etc. The managers of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, as well as those of the Cincinnati Southern, do not propose to be shut out in this manner, and have therefore taken steps to form a junction, and thereby a through line from Cincinnati to New Orleans that will be seventy-five miles shorter than the Louisville route. The line from Jackson to Nashville has been located. It is about one hundred and thirty miles long, penetrating a rich, productive section, in which iron of superior quality abounds, and which now produces cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and live stock. It is understood that if this road is built the Cincinnati Southern will construct a branch from the terminus of its main line at Knoxville to Nashville, about one hundred and fifty miles long, thus forming by seventy-five miles the shortest line from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and to all points on and west of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans road. It is understood that parties from Nashville will go to New York to meet there Mr. Osborn and consummate arrangements for the immediate construction of the Jackson and Nashville railroad, as the new extension from Jackson will be called. The road can be cheaply built, as nearly all the material necessary for its construction can be had in the near vicinity of the new road.

As the new line via Jackson to Nashville and Cincinnati will be about seventy five miles shorter than the Louisville and Nashville route via Mobile, Montgomery and Decatur, there can be little doubt as to which will get the business. The line from Cincinnati via Nashville and Jackson would overshadow the route to the east via Milan and Louisville to such an extent as to make the Louisville people rather sick of some of their recent bargains, by which they thought to throttle all competition. In the recent negotiations between the Louisville and Nashville and the Georgia lines to Augusta, Macon and Savannah, the latter forced the Louisville and Nashville to abandon its Montgomery route for Green line territory, and to take its business via the Chattanooga and Western and Atlantic road to Atlanta for Green line points, thus forcing the Louisville and Nashville to give up more than two hundred miles travel over its Decatur and North and South Alabama roads. It is strongly suspected that the France may enter upon and Nashville, in its recent acquisitions, has gained considerable dead weight that will result more to its injury than to its benefit. There can be no doubt that the Mobile and Montgomery and the New Orleans and Mobile lines will prove a heavy load to carry, as both these lines depend upon through business almost exclusively for their account on either of these roads. There can be no doubt that the Louisville and Nashville will open a fierce war against the new competition, but the latter is in every way prepared to meet the enemy, having fully considered all the consequences before the determination to construct the line was taken. When the war strikes these giants the fur will fly in the south, and the small fry will do well to stand from under.

NEW ORLEANS AND MERIDIAN.

New Orleans Picayune.

We have on several occasions referred to the importance of constructing a line of railway from New Orleans to Meridian, Mississippi. Recent combinations south of the Ohio have rendered this road a necessity. The Cincinnati Southern, now completed and in operation to Chattanooga, and connecting there with the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, has been cut off from both the Atlantic seaboard and the gulf by the Louisville and Nashville combinations. The Mobile and Ohio, which has recently completed connection through to Chicago, will be cut off from New Orleans by the sale of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad. Both these roads desire an outlet at the Mississippi. The construction of an air line from Meridian to New Orleans affords such an outlet, and at the same time forms a link in an air line to New York and Washington, a most important consideration in competing for the travel from Texas through this city and by the California Southern Pacific overland.

Mr. W. H. Hardy, of Meridian, representing a number of capitalists, is now here with a view of securing the franchise of the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, in consideration of the transfer to him of the franchises of this company, free of encumbrances, he is ready to bind himself and associates to commence work on the line within four months, and complete the road within two years.

The movement is understood to be in the interests of the Cincinnati Southern and Mobile and Ohio railroad companies.

The New Orleans and Northeastern railroad was chartered by the state of Louisiana in 1868, the act being amended in 1870, and a supplemental bill passed in 1871. In the state of Mississippi it was chartered in 1874.

The line in New Orleans was located down Bienville street to the Metarie road and St. Louis street, and across Lake Pontchartrain to Lewisburg, and by way of Sulphur Springs, Bogue, Chitto and Pearl river to Meridian, Miss., a distance of 185 miles. Able engineers have pronounced it practicable to build a line directly across Lake Pontchartrain, the distance to the pine lands on the other side being about twenty-two miles, and the greatest depth of water twenty-two feet.

No work was ever done on the road beyond building a wharf at Lewisburg, and clearing away the timber from the line of the road for several miles beyond Sulphur Springs.

G. Ingram, the president of the company, and its ardent advocate, has been dead for some years. So far as we can learn, the disposition here is to transfer all right, title and interest to any company that will agree to complete the road.

Relative to the merits of this road, independent of its connection with the Mobile and Ohio and Cincinnati Southern, we shall speak more fully hereafter. It would certainly prove a valuable line for the commerce of New Orleans, and extend our trade relations through Alabama and Mississippi.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Charleston News and Courier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina railroad was called for yesterday, as required by the charter.

Andrew Simonds, Esq., who is acting as president of the road during the absence of Mr. Magrath, opened the meeting by calling Mr. E. Horry Frost to the chair. Mr. Simonds then stated that as there was not a quorum present he would move that the meeting be adjourned until the second Tuesday in November next, and that the receiver be requested to notify stockholders living in the interior of the state of the day of meeting. The motion was adopted and the meeting then adjourned.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Chattanooga Times.

A late issue of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION contained an editorial which asserted that Atlanta, under a new arrangement for cheaper freights, would be able to get coal delivered in the railway yards on cars, "at 12 cents per bushel," and that this was as cheap as Cincinnati or Nashville were now supplied. Unfortunately for the story, Governor Brown, President of the Western and Atlantic, road, the only one which hauls coal to Atlanta, contradicts it and says the price on cars will be 13½ for run of mine. Handling, screening, commissions, etc., will bring lump up to 22½ to 25 cents, and run of mine at the factories will cost certainly 15 cents. These are the prices which THE CONSTITUTION stated were "about the same" as were paid in Chattanooga.

The largest consumers here are paying 6½@7 cents, delivered at the mills. This is $1.62½@$1.75 per ton, while Atlanta manufacturers pay, under this improved freight tariff, $3 50, or just twice the outside price here. We have the local figures from two of the heaviest consumers in the city, and the others we get from Governor Brown's statement on the subject, printed in THE CONSTITUTION.

An advantage this point possesses over any other which uses bituminous coal is the superior heating quality of the southern article. It requires forty bushels of the best Pittsburg coal to puddle a ton of iron, when about thirty-three bushels of Chattanooga coal will perform the same service, a saving of sixteen per cent in our favor. Again our miners give us eighty pounds for a bushel, while Pittsburg miners only give seventy-six pounds, another advantage of six per cent in our favor. The short of this story is that Chattanooga really gets coal now cheaper than Pittsburg does, and we get ore for less than half. Of course we can make iron at such rates as will justify our producers in selling at 20 per cent. below Pittsburg, and still make money. And with the same skill and capital in the business, and equal appliances, the southern district can give even bigger odds than this.

ANOTHER MOVE.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Private dispatches from Savannah received here state that the Georgia Central railroad and Georgia railroad have leased to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with the privilege of purchase, that portion of the Western railroad of Alabama extending from Montgomery to Selma. The lease was ratified by the Louisville and Nashville road at its special meeting in this city last Saturday, but the matter has been kept a secret. The Georgia railroad board of directors ratified and confirmed the lease Tuesday, and it was ratified by the Georgia Central the same day.

SALE OF THE COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

To-day has been one of excitement here in railway circles. The sale of the Columbia and Greenville railway brought many of the leading railroad men here. Bidding for the road commenced at noon and continued until near six p. m. The principal, in fact the only, bidders were the mayor of Charleston, who appears to be in the interest of the second bondholders, and Major C., of Atlanta, who, together with General Austell and Mr. Carlisle, was on the spot. The road sold for three million dollars and was bought by the second bondholders. Major C. having bid against them for four hours and only retired when he found he was bidding dollars against second mortgage bonds which were only worth ten cents in the market.

THE MAYSVILLE ROAD.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—The Kentucky legislature has passed a bill amending the charter of the Maysville and Big Sandy railroad company, so as to authorize the company to build the road from Cattleburg to Newport and Covington, making connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

An Ominous Question.

PARIS, April 15.—Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, in his protest against the decrees respecting unauthorized religious congregations, says decrees at present are only a menace, and should they be executed it is to be feared that they will lead to painful conflicts between law and conscience, and that France may enter upon a period of internal troubles, of which no man can foresee the end.

The Times Paris correspondent says the unauthorized religious congregations will defend themselves at the proper moment on the ground of individual liberty and rights of property and that the litigation of the question involved will occupy at least one year.

The Cotton Failure.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The suspension of Dodge, Potter & Co., of 34 Pine street, produces little or no effect on the cotton exchange, other than a meeting of the members relative to their affairs. No action was taken, but general sympathy was expressed for the firm. Superintendent Powers stated that the suspension, in his opinion, will not affect any member of the cotton exchange, and that he cannot tell how the firm stands until to-day's averages are made up. The suspension was caused by a failure of customers to put up margins. The members of the firm expect to make arrangements to resume business.

Beaconsfield to Resign.

LONDON, April 15.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "I have good reason for saying that the ministers have decided to resign as soon as the queen returns to England from the continent." This accords with the statement of the Daily News, that Lord Beaconsfield will have an interview with the queen on Sunday, and that the ministry will probably resign on Tuesday next.

The queen has conferred the decoration of the Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath on Sir Stafford Northcote and on Lord John Manners.

A Russian Demand.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the, Manchester Guardian says: "The Russian representatives here have sent a note to the porte demanding that the proceedings in the case of the assassin of Colonel Commeroff be at once brought to a conclusion consistent with justice, and declaring that Russia will hold the porte responsible for the assassin should he escape or if future outrages should be committed."

A Prussian Proposition.

BERLIN, April 15.—Prussia has proposed to the bundesrath certain alterations in imperial legislation, whereby all legislative business must be dealt with in a certain limited period, at sittings in which all the representatives of the federal states will be required to participate, and has also proposed restrictions in eight of the proxy representation. Generally the proposals have been passed upon favorably and referred to appropriate committees.

A Russian Famine.

LONDON, April 15.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Information from Orenburg states that the long continuation of winter has completely exhausted the necessaries of life in that region. Rumors of starvation are daily increasing. Five thousand families cannot obtain sufficient food.

The St. Petersburg Golos says there are thousands of people in the Russian government of Grenburg without food and without means of getting any.

The Contest in Cork.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

LONDON, April 15.—The vote for members of parliament in Cork county, has been declared as follows: Mr. William Shaw, nominal home-rule leader, re-elected, 5,354; Colonel David Colthurst, home-ruler, re-elected, 3,584; Mr. Kettle, Parnellite, defeated, 3,430. The nomination of Mr. Kettle was made especially to contest the return of Colonel Colthurst.

Colored Jurors.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 15.—At the regular quarterly term of the hustings court of this city, Judge E. Mann presiding, which met to-day, four colored men were empanneled as jurymen. This is the first time for several years that negroes have been empanneled in juries here.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

DELESSEPS gave it as his opinion that railroad travelling in this country has reached perfection.

EXPRESS trains on the Pennsylvania are said to make the fastest time of any road in the country.

WAGNER cars are improving and in some respects are now claimed to be equal to the Pullman.

A NEW parlor car for Mr. Jewett, of the Erie is being constructed. It will be the handsomest ever made.

A NEW electric brake has been invented by a man who is now looking about for ways and means to introduce it.

PORTERS on the Pullman cars average $15 a week in tips or fees from passengers to whom they show special attentions.

IN THE CAPITAL.

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS IN BONDS.

A Fortune that Might Well Attract the Attention of the Communistically Inclined—The Ways and Means Committee Stifling Reform Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—When the last quarter's checks for interest on the 4 per cent bonds were sent out the first of this month, William H. Vanderbilt had registered in his name 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $31,000,000. Since that time there has been received from Vanderbilt, for registration in his name, 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $20,000,000, which makes him at this time the owner of $51,000,000 of that class of bonds. It is reported here that it is Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose to invest in four per cent bonds the money which he will receive in a few days in a final settlement for the New York Central railroad stock sold to the syndicate. The increasing popularity of this class of bonds is shown by the fact that a large number of them are being received daily by the register of the treasury from small holders for transfer. It is said that if Vanderbilt should sell all his Central stock he could become the owner of $100,000,000 of government bonds, or about one-fourteenth of all there are in existence. As it is, he owns more than one man ever held against this government, and amounts to as much as the entire annual expenses of the government some years before the war. The checks for interest which he will receive for interest every ninety days will amount to over $500,000, or over $5,000 a day.

The committee on ways and means spent its session on Tuesday in a fruitless endeavor to take some action on the bi-chromate omnibus bill. The subject was brought to the front by a motion of Mr. Felton to report the bill with its numerous amendments to the house. This motion was followed by a long debate, in which the propriety of making such a report was discussed.

Mr. Conger was strenuous in his opposition to any proposition looking to a report of the bill.

Mr. Carlisle then moved to take up the pending amendments and vote upon them next Thursday. There was some discussion on this proposition and it was lost by a tie vote, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Mills, Morrison, Wood, Carlisle and Felton.

Nays—Messrs. Conger, Frye, Kelley, Phelps and Dunnell.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Conger's amendment admitting flannels, cottons, etc., at a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem. This was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Mills then offered as a substitute for the whole bill that recently introduced by Mr. Townshend, which exempts printing paper, types and salt from duty.

Mr. Frye moved to strike paper from this bill.

This motion was lost by a tie.

Further action on the bill was cut short by Mr. Conger, who insisted on an adjournment when the hour of 12 was reached.

Mr. Dunnell submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub committee to take into consideration the whole subject of tariff revision, but this was voted down by the revenue-tariff men, who saw in the resolution an idefinite postponement of all possible action looking toward revenue reform.

The discussion in the committee was at times animated. In proposing the Townshend bill for the bi-chromate bill, Mr. Mills reminded the committee that the house could ago had by a majority vote declared in its favor, and he considered this in the nature of an instruction to the committee.

There were but ten members present, and of these Mr. Tucker was paired with Mr. Garfield, who is absent. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, is also absent in Louisiana.

The tariff matters also received some attention in the senate finance committee, Mr. Eaton's bill providing for a committee to revise the tariff being agreed to with some amendments. As adopted the senate must confirm the president's appointees and the committee must report by December 1, 1881. This is some improvement on the original bill, as it only postpones all action on tariff matters to the beginning of the next congress.

The senate committee on post-offices and post roads, to-day, appointed a sub-committee to examine the existing law for the regulation of the star service and report whether any revision is necessary.

The senate commerce committee, to-day, decided by a vote of seven to five on the bill to authorize the Richmond and Southwestern railway company to construct bridges across certain rivers in Virginia. The committee bases its action upon several decisions of the United States supreme court, to the effect that where both banks of the stream are in the same state, the legislature thereof has ample authority to authorize the construction of bridges across it.

The house reassembled at 7:30 for the consideration of the bills reported from the committee on naval affairs. A number of bills were favorably considered and passed, including the bill appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a naval wharf at Key West, Fla. At 9:30 the house adjourned.

ALL AROUND US.

Greenville, Gainesville, Athens, Elberton, Hawkinsville, Etc.

CARTERSVILLE, April 15.—Little Johnnie, only son of Mr. J. C. Wofford, died to-day.——Mrs. Aaron Knight was buried yesterday.——Uncle Peter Marsh is quite sick.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ATHENS, April 15.—Lumsden found a nugget weighing four hundred and forty pennyweights last Monday.

DECATUR, April 15.—A Mr. Sewell, and Mrs. Hicks, of Atlanta, were married here to day by Rev. Mr. Heath, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.——W. W. Jossey has leased his hotel to Mr. Charles and Mrs. Annie Powell, late of Albany, but now of Atlanta. They take charge of the hotel on the 20th inst.

NEWNAN, April 15.—Night before last the house of Mr. J. S. Moore, about six miles from this place, was burned to the ground. When Mr. Moore and family awoke it was only in time to save themselves, the house being almost ready to fall in. Everything they had was lost. Mr. Moore is an industrious and a good citizen, and his loss is regretted by all. The fire is thought to have caught from a stove.

GREENVILLE, April 15.—After ten hours' deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict against the five negro incendiaries, Joe Burton, Fletch Maddox, Pleas Adams, Rich Bates and Bill Wadson, for burning the academy

The Constitution.

During the coming year it will aim to keep the news of the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old 81" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00 a year.
" "	5 00 six months.
" "	2 50 three months
Weekly Constitution	1 50 a year.
" "	1 00 six months.
" "	Clubs of 10, 12 50 a year.
" "	Clubs of 20, 20 00 "
Southern Cultivator	1 50 "
" "	Clubs of 10, 12 50 "
" "	Clubs of 20, 20 00 "
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to one address	2 50 for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 16, 1880.

THE world is full of famine spots. They are found in Europe, in Asia and in South America. Our dispatches state that a new distressed district has been found in Russia near the Caspian sea, where thousands of persons cannot find food enough to sustain life.

THE Louisville and Nashville company seem to have plans that leave no part of the south uncovered. Their latest acquisition is that part of the Western railroad of Alabama which lies between Montgomery and Selma. This carries the undomitable company to a point from which they can reach Pensacola by the shortest possible route.

THE various ills and afflictions of Europe, agricultural, political and social, are driving to this country a flood of emigrants. A good part of them come from Germany and Austro-Hungary, where they would be subject to conscription. If the increase of the first quarter of this year is maintained fully a quarter of a million will be added to the population of the great republic before the advent of 1881.

GRANT is sweeping the south in the conventions. He has just added Kentucky and Missouri to his list of states, and it is thought that he will get the most of the balance. But he is not securing additional delegates in the states that are relied upon to furnish republican electoral votes, and this fact is beginning to tell upon his boom. Rotten boroughs are now at a discount in the best part of the republican party.

THE folly of sending the Townshend bill to the ways and means committee must now be apparent to everybody. Talk about tyranny—a bare majority of this committee, working in conjunction with Samrandallism, will not let a clear majority of the house have an opportunity to vote upon bills of the most important character. The will of the majority is thus defied in the popular branch of the general legislature. The house should rid itself of the incubus if it has to repeal the new rules. That committee must be shorn of its power, or republican government become a farce.

The Southern Press Association.

The convention of the Southern press association which met here yesterday pursuant to the call issued some time ago, was not large as to members, but was thoroughly representative. Moreover, it was essentially a business meeting. It was called for the purpose of improving, if possible, the telegraphic news service, and to that end the gentlemen who had responded to the call seriously addressed themselves. They were met here by the Hon. Erastus Brooks, chairman of the executive committee of the New York associated press, and Mr. J. W. Simonton, the executive officer. These gentlemen were invited to join in the deliberations of the meeting, and their conference with the members of the association was full, free, harmonious and satisfactory.

The most important result of the meeting will be the immediate increase in the news service sent south by the New York associated press. This increase gives an addition of one thousand words daily to the telegraphic service. In other words, THE CONSTITUTION and the New Orleans press will print fifty-eight hundred words of telegraphic news daily, while other southern papers will print forty-eight hundred words.

It was determined, also, to reorganize the Southern press association on a permanent basis, and with that end in view a committee has been appointed to procure a charter covering the operations of the permanent organization. Other matters were discussed, but these will be found in the report of the proceedings printed elsewhere. The reorganization is to be upon a business basis altogether, and future meetings of the association will be of a purely business character.

Discoveries in Our Gold Fields.

The wonderful story of the late discoveries of gold in White county, furnish but another evidence of the richness of the old state of Georgia, and of the woeful manner in which we sleep over our possessions. The story brought to Atlanta by a gentleman of high character is not only confirmed, but enlarged by subsequent reports. From an account published elsewhere it will be seen that a nugget one-third larger than the one that created so much excitement has been found, while the general richness of the mine increases as the digging goes on.

Almost the only person, beside the writer, in whose mind the lately reported discoveries excite no especial surprise is Professor Little, ex-state geologist. From a careful survey of the gold belt made by him three years ago, Mr. Little became thoroughly convinced that the gold mines of Georgia were as rich as the mines of California; that the veins were much more accessible, and that the quartz was more easily crushed. He predicted that the time would come when the yield of this state would equal that of California, and might even surpass it, and this prediction we confidently look to see verified. The only thing that retards the development of the gold region is the lack of capital; and the only thing that shuts out capital is the lack of information in the quarters where capital is gathered. It was truly said that if the nugget of gold displayed in THE CONSTITUTION office, had been shown in the gold exchange of New York, it would have peopled every hill in White county with prospectors. It is equally true that the description of this nugget, with the circumstances of its finding, and all incidental information, printed in our papers and circulated through the north, would attract attention, then investigation and finally development to our gold fields. There is surely nothing to which our editors can apply themselves that will pay the state so well. It will beat political discussion two in the game.

There has just been invented in New York a process by which the tailings of the great mines are worked over and more gold is extracted from them than is originally obtained from the ore itself. If this is true of the mines of California, where every precaution that science and experience can suggest or capital furnish, is taken to save every particle of the gold, how much more true will it be of the mines in north Georgia, where only the most primitive machinery is used and only the most ordinary methods taken to save the fine gold. A test of the refuse gravel of the gold mines of north Georgia will, we are satisfied, give abundant yields to the new process, and we are glad to be able to state that a bushel or so of tailings from north Georgia mines is soon to be sent to New York, and given a fair and full test by the new method. The dawn of gold mining in Georgia is just breaking, and we shall see it grow into a prosperous day if we only foster the resources that God has given us, and advertise their richness to the world. THE CONSTITUTION will be very sure to do more than its share of this work.

The Attitude of Southern Democrats.

We regret to state that a malicious misquotation in a republican organ led us to misrepresent the Charleston News and Courier. While this is unfortunate and to be deplored, we cannot perceive that it is at all material to the issue which THE CONSTITUTION, prompted by a sense of fairness, has made with its Charleston contemporary in regard to the attitude of the people of the south upon the question of Mr. Tilden's renomination. The News and Courier maintained, and still maintains, that the opposition to Mr. Tilden is of such strength and vehemence that if he is renominated at Cincinnati he will be defeated by reason of a serious and wide-spread defection in the democratic party of the south. Alluding to this, we ventured to differ with our esteemed contemporary as to its interpretation of the attitude of the southern people—not with the intention of impugning the motives of our friends, the editors, but for the purpose of stirring up discussion upon matters that may as well be disposed of before the meeting of the democratic national convention.

Replying to our remarks, the News and Courier quotes previous announcements of hostility to Mr. Tilden from its own editorial columns in order that we may have the pleasure of reading them for ourselves, and this thoughtfulness on the part of our contemporary strikes us as by far the most effective feature of its unnecessary and illogical crusade; for it gives us pleasure to observe that in replying to certain questions drawn out by its remarks, the editors of the News and Courier explain that they speak in their own behalf and for themselves. This gives them reasonable ground to stand upon. It is the only consistent position they could occupy. We have no right to inquire why they are opposed to Mr. Tilden, but when they proceed to interpret the attitude of the southern democracy to fit their own particular prejudices, it is worth while to inquire whether their interpretation is just. When our contemporary asserts that the people of South Carolina despise Mr. Tilden and is asked why, the question is not an impertinent one; but when, in reply, it explains that it speaks for itself, there is no more to be said in that direction, for its opposition is too violent to leave any hope of an impartial consideration of the question. But the News and Courier ought to reflect that there is nothing in the political or personal record of Mr. Tilden—nothing in the events prior to, during or since the consummation of the electoral frauds of 1876—to create violent opposition to Mr. Tilden on the part of southern democrats. On the contrary, there was and is everything in the result and in the situation to arouse the sympathy of fair-minded men.

The personality of Mr. Tilden is nothing to us. To us his personal success or his personal defeat is a matter of no importance whatever. We are indifferent to his vindication or to his renomination so far as he is personally affected by either; but if those who are selected to represent the democratic party in the convention at Cincinnati see fit to renominate him, we will support him most cordially and he will receive the support of the democrats of the south. As the nominee of the party, he represents the principles of democracy, and those who desire the perpetuation of those principles will give him their votes. This is the position of the democratic party of Georgia, as we have abundant reason to know, and by that token we believe it to be the position of the democratic party of the south. We have an opinion, which we believe will be justified by events, that those who are ready to bolt Mr. Tilden's nomination will not hesitate to bolt any other candidate that may be named at Cincinnati, provided he does not fit their whims and prejudices. We know who would bolt Mr. Tilden's nomination in Georgia, and we know who are likely to bolt any nomination that may be made. If the bolt is to be made up of similar elements in other states it is not worth considering.

But for all this, as we have taken pains to state in these columns before, Mr. Tilden is not an available candidate for the democratic nomination. It has been demonstrated that he cannot harmonize the party in his own state; and it never can be in any country that cannot be restored to New York will be lost to the democracy. This contest, the News and Courier says, "is due to Mr. Tilden's selfishness and mismanagement. He "brought about the division which helps "to make him unavailable. Deep down "in the mind of the American people is "the conviction that Mr. Tilden is unfit "to be president. This is the reason why "John Kelly can beat him and his can- "didates in New York, and why southern "democrats will have none of him." Certainly these things come to our contemporary in a dream. The simple fact is that Mr. Tilden is opposed by a faction in New York which is as powerful as it is disreputable. It disgraced the country with Tweedism, and it now threatens the democracy with Kellyism. When and where our esteemed contemporary has had an opportunity of fishing up from the depths of the American mind a knowledge of "the conviction "that Mr. Tilden is unfit to be presi- "dent," we are at a loss to know. The last time that the American mind had an opportunity of expressing any conviction on the subject, it decided by a very large majority that Mr. Tilden was eminently fit to be president; but those in congress who represented a majority of the people did not see fit to prepare the way for Mr. Tilden's inauguration, and so the conviction of the American people went for nothing. And there are those to-day who believe that if Mr. Tilden had not been excusably timid he would have declared himself elected and inaugurated himself as president!

To the remarks of the News and Courier in regard to the results in Georgia politics of "Bourbonish principles and "Tildenish methods," we might aptly reply by quoting some of the current legends of South Carolina politics; but we do not choose to be ill-natured. Apart from our desire for democratic unity and harmony in the approaching campaign, no matter who the candidate may be, the discussion is important to us only because we do not desire to see southern democrats charged with unreasonable and unreasoning opposition to an old man, through whom the democratic party was endorsed; whose only crime was that representative democrats were too cowardly to insist upon his inauguration; and whose renomination is now made to depend upon the dictation of such a creature as John Kelly.

IN no country on the globe has the naked question of freedom been brought to a finer issue than in Mexico. As if to put the beer on the old man, they call it liberdad.

BLANTON DUNCAN has quietly returned to the democratic fold.

Two bits of verses by Austin Dobson are credited by the Philadelphia Times to E. C. Steadman. We do not complain at this. On the contrary, we are thankful they are not attributed to the Hon. G. William Childs, A. M.

THE editor of the Charleston News and Courier will come to be known after awhile as the great American mind-reader.

MR. BAYARD has introduced in the senate a measure which provides for the appointment of a commission to revise the tariff. The appointment of such a commission is urged by the monopolists as a last resort. It insures them against tariff reform for several years to come. There are certain specific reforms in the tariff that demand immediate attention. When these are brought about, it will be time enough to consider the appointment of a commission which may or may not be a fraud.

THE New York Star has succeeded in suppressing George Francis Train—we shall not ask how.

IN Georgia, it is a contest between the negroes and the white republican officeholders for the abolition of the overseer method in politics. The wide thumbs of the revenue officers will probably carry the day. They insist that colored men must have white overseers.

THE editor of the Chicago Tribune may invade Texas with impunity, but he should beware how he inserts his gaff into Mexico.

THE fact that Grant hasn't denied that he desires to be crowned with the festive laurels of a Cæsar strikes the New York Sun as significant. The Sun should turn its attention to the great North American republican party. Grant is not to be blamed for any ambition in that direction so long as he seems to be indorsed by the great majority of the northern people. He is a mere leaf in a storm.

WHEN it comes to a capacity for holding office on the part of her citizens, Ohio may very properly claim to be the only gulf state in the union.

THE Blaine bureau ought to send out John Sherman's photograph as a campaign document. The shrewd managers, however, seem to be aware that a democratic boom would be the result.

THE latest from the front—The editor of the New York Tribune is still astraddle of Finley.

IT is only necessary to reflect seriously over Tammany to discover how much sterling patriotism a man must have to vote the democratic ticket in New York.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

THE Thomasville Enterprise is not afraid of independentism in the second district.

MR. JONATHAN NORCROSS, of this city, has written a pamphlet which he calls "Democracy Examined."

THOMASVILLE ENTERPRISE: "With harmony in our ranks victory is assured, and he is no democrat who is willing to disturb that harmony, either for self-advancement or in behalf of a favorite."

AMERICUS REPUBLICAN: "Georgia is the empire state of the south. A great future is now just beginning to unfold. Let her sons realize and appreciate this fact and put a man in the gubernatorial chair who can and will take the tide at flood, and lead her on to fortune and greatness."

AMERICUS REPUBLICAN: "The Hon. Rufus E. Lester, of Chatham, seems to be the coming man for governor. His friends have taken him up and are beset upon forcing the office to seek the man—not the man the office. This is right. We do want to see this good old-time, honest way of doing things come to pass again. We do love to see the office seeking the man."

ALBANY ADVERSISER: "The time for nominating a candidate for governer is approaching. The people should begin to canvass for the best man. Give us a man who is pure, upright, honest, incorrup ible—a man of high integrity and acknowledged ability—a man whose administration will be marked by deeds and acts tending only for the best interests of the state—a man who will keep his own hands clean and require those around him to do the same."

IN GENERAL.

—"Rose juice" is a new color.

—The queen of Italy's son reads and speaks English well, and likes St. Nicholas and Wide Awake.

—The Melbourne Argus estimates the yield of gold in Victoria in 1879 as less than half what it was in 1868.

—M. Jules Ferry does not believe in "the absurd worship of Greek and Latin" in schools and colleges. He wants the sciences.

—Mr. Parnell boasted at his late Cork meeting that he was the only foreigner who had ever been allowed to address the American house of representatives.

—Governor-General Lorne's ink bottle was made from the hoof of the charger that carried Lord Clive through the Crimean war.

—A Stilson Hutchins has sold out the Daily Bee newspaper to the Post Publishing company (Stilson Hutchins, C. T. Fletcher and I. J. Martin).

—Lord Rosebery, in addition to paying Mr. Gladstone's expenses, whatever they may be, for Midlothian, contributed $25,000 toward the election for Southwark of Mr. Co'e, a very able Hebrew barrister, who is a relative of Lady Rosebery.

—Not very long ago a wicked man sent a poem to Scribner's Monthly called "The Song of the Milkmaid." A handsome and expensive engraving was prepared to accompany it, and it appeared in due season. Within twenty-four hours after its publication the editor was informed that the poem would be found, word for word, in the London edition of Sydney Dobell's works.

—The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: 1. The cotton gin. 2. The planing machine. 3. The grass mower and reaper. 4. The rotary printing press. 5. Navigation by steam. 6. The hot air engine. 7. The sewing machine. 8. The India rubber industry. 9. The machine manufacture of horseshoes. 10. The sand blast for carving. 11. The gauge lathe. 12. The grain elevator. 13. Artificial ice making on a large scale. 14. The electric magnet and its practical application. 15. The composing machine for printers. A sixteenth must be added—the telephone.

—Count Melikoff's iron hand begins to be felt through its velvet glove. His elevation was hailed by the press as a triumph for liberalism; but the Golos, his principal admirer, has been the first to suffer under his administration. That journal has had its advertising columns closed for two months, some say for an attack on the third section, though others think its punishment due to some editorial indiscretion in commenting on the extradition of Hartmann. The Golos will probably be less enthusiastic in future. Another illustration of the fortiter in re side of Melikoff's policy is the arrest of thirty students of the clerical academy, and of the celebrated advocate Alassoff.

—When the democratic Jonah isn't marrying,
Isn't marrying,
Some gay and festive maiden out of hand,
Out of hand,
He loves to let his party know he's tarrying,
He's tarrying.
For a further space within this saddened land,
Saddened land,
When the sage of Cipher alley isn't lawing,
Isn't lawing,
About a certain ancient income tax,
Income tax,
He loves to make believe that he's "withdrawing."
He's withdrawing."
While quite the conterarly are the facts,
Are the facts.
—New York Herald.

—Of the five daughters of Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice, the youngest, will soon have remained the longest unmarried. The crown princess of Germany married at 18; the late Princess Alice of Hesse, was married when she was 19; the Princess Helena married at 20; the Princess Louise, who had until that time remained longest single, when she married the Marquis of Lorne was about the same age that her young sister is—that is, 23. It is natural enough that there should be gossip and rumors about the wedded fate of the last of the quintet. Romance has not been absent from the stories told about her, but the truth seems to be that the princess has chosen, up to this time, to be the confidante and companion of her mother, the queen, rather than to leave Windsor, Balmoral, and Osborne without any of the daughters of the widowed monarch.

—Something wrong about Canon Duckworth. He was a tutor in the royal family—"too handsome for a parson," people used to say. It was rumored that he had fallen in love (could audacity be more audacious?) with a princess. The crown has a church living in its gift, at St. John's Wood, at $5,000 a year. Duckworth was appointed. Soon afterward he was made a canon of Westminster, upon which occasion he gave himself "airs." Recently the prince and princess of Wales attended service at his church in St. John's Wood, and everything seemed to be going along splendidly with royalty when the

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WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions & Diseases including Cancers, Ulcers, and other sores.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and thus a benefit in all diseases.

Dyspepsia, Weak ness of the Stomach, Constipation, Biliuess, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an Appetizer and Regular Tonic.

It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save payment of many doctors' bills.

Bottles of two sizes; prices 50 cents and $1.

WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

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TRADE MARK

FOUND!

A REMEDY THAT IS A SURE AND EFFECTUAL cure for all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all Chronic Sores, no matter of how long standing; we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup AND Star Curine,

With these two medicines combined, we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup

is an internal remedy, one of the best blood purifiers now known to the American people.

Star Curine

is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are well acquainted with, that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curine and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases do not think your case will get well without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our two remedies, the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.

Read the following certificates:

January 19, 1879.

Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta:

Gentlemen: This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several old chronic cases of Catarrh, Cancer, Sore Legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the publics as the best, safest and most reliable blood purifier that can be used for all diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully, R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta.

292 feb11—dtf wed fri sun

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAR English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-

BEFORE TAKING. Abuse; as Loss AFTER TAKING. of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR. 1284 oct11—d&w

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Enquire for a small book called

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It may be the mistake of your life not to do so

If your Druggist cannot supply it, send to the undersigned and it will be mailed to you in a sealed envelope.

IT IS FREE TO ALL.

For further information address

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apr16—dtf

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS CURES SCROFULA.

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ROSADALIS has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alterative agents, and is an unrivaled Blood Purifier. ROSADALIS is sold by all Drug gists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.

600 mar8—d1tsw fri sun wed &wk1w2wky

mar28—d30d sun wed fri

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Frosts were pretty general throughout the state last night.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Ed. Moore, of Pike county, was burned last Friday.

—Three white men have been arrested for assaulting a negro in Bartow county.

—The corn crib of Mr. John Mims, near Hazelhurst, was burned by an incendiary recently.

—Judge Trippe, of Forsyth, will deliver the memorial address at Thomaston on the 33th inst.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. George D. Whitman, of Murray county, was burned recently. Nothing was saved.

—Two citizens of Bartow county temporarily settled a dispute over a cow with a knife the other day.

—Cartersville Free Press: Two colored men were bound over before U. S Commissioner Leland for violating revenue laws—John Garmany and John Anderson—on Tuesday last—the first from Walker county and the other from Whitfield. George W. Bagwell, of Bartow county and Henry Kester, of Cherokee county, were also bound over before the same officer last week.

—Macon Telegraph: This office was favored with a serenade last evening from the Eatonton band, in charge of Captain I. H. Adams, Prof. Guttenberger and Mr. A. Haffner. It has been a long time since Macon has listened to first-class band music, and the action of this corps of gentlemen in coming over to assist in making our firemen's day a success, will be doubly appreciated when the public have heard them. The selections played last evening were very fine.

—Cartersville Free Press: We have had rather wintry weather for April within the past week. On Tuesday last, there was a slight snow, which was followed the next morning by a white frost, and the air continued quite cool Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday mornings we again had white frosts. What the result will be is not yet ascertained at the present writing, Tuesday morning. The wheat in the boot, it is feared, has been greatly injured, if some of it is not ruined. We hope for the better. The fruit, of course, must be greatly injured if not entirely destroyed, especially on the lower lands.

—Thomasville Enterprise: Is the pear crop a certainty? At one time it was thought that all the bloom buds had been killed. The subsequent blooming of the trees dispelled this fear, but now we hear some complaints about the fruit falling off. We do not know that this is general, but fear that at best only a small crop will be realized in this section. We know trees that bloomed liberally that show no sign of fruit now. It is true the foliage is dense and the fruit may be more plentiful than appears to the eye. The Bartlett and some other varieties have not bloomed yet and it may be that they have not suffered from the cool weather.

—Baxley correspondence of the Wiregrass Watchman: It is with regret we chronicle the killing, by a train, on the 6th inst., of Mr. T. B. Jones, of Tattnall county, who was returning from Barlow where he had been to sell some timber for his father. He expected to get off at Baxley and go through the country to his home, but for some reason unknown to any one here, either undertook to get off some three or four hundred yards below the depot, or while standing on the platform of the car, lost his balance and fell beneath the crushing wheels of the car and was dragged some distance before no was discovered, life not being entirely extinct. He only lived a few moments. Papers were found upon the unfortunate man which proved his identity and his relatives and friends were sent for. It was indeed a horrible death, and is the second accident of the kind that has occurred here within the past six months. No blame is attached to the railroad authorities.

—Savannah News: But the protection afforded to crime by the federal judiciary is by no means the most serious result of this encroachment upon the rights of the states and their citizens, of which Judge Pottle justly complains. The danger threatened by it to the welfare and very existence of the republic, and to which we have alluded, is by far the worst aspect of the case. The judiciary has always been regarded as the main protection for our republican institutions and liberties under the constitution. A grasping executive, such as was Grant, may seek to override the constitution and strive to assume despotic power; but an upright judiciary can always be relied on to keep him in check by affording redress for the wrongs he might commit. A revolutionary congress, such as the forty-third and its radical predecessors, might seek to pass tyrannical laws, and make of sovereign states the mere creatures of the federal power; but an honest judiciary would always declare the constitutional bounds which they could not pass, and thus preserve the principles upon which the government is founded. When, however, the judiciary is partisan, usurpatory and corrupt, the friends of the republic may well tremble for its safety, while the imperialists and centralizationists may well consider that they have gained decided advantages. This is the serious fact to be considered, and to avert these fatal blows to the republic is the main present duty of our democratic congress. If such actions as that of Federal Judge Rives in Virginia or that of the federal district judge in this Dooly case in north Georgia be permitted to become the practice in this country, we shall very soon see the states as Justice Field recently so vigorously and tersely expressed it, reduced to the position of mere municipalities under the supervision and control of a centralized federal government.

From a Well-known Citizen of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 1, 1880.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, New York—Gentlemen: I have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure with the greatest satisfaction. It is the only remedy I have ever used that I can recommend to my friends, as it has cured me of Bright's Disease of long standing, after having visited the White Sulphur springs of Virginia, and trying innumerable so-called "remedies" of the day. Having resided here for forty-seven years, my friends will be glad to see this statement. The discoverer is, indeed, a public benefactor.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON,
1,401 Wabash avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

58 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &w2m 3dp

—Lord Dunmore has sailed from Liverpool, leaving Dunmore castle, and bringing with him a hundred or more workmen. He will go straight for the Red river country. He has, it is said, abundant means, and he will find virgin soil that only waits for willing hands to make it blossom as the rose. If half the lords of England would vacate their castles and become producers it would be a healthy indication.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—Eagle.

—A rich and eccentric Parisian has concluded a search for some new pleasure by establishing a private circus for the amusement of himself and his friends.

—It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills.

Congress Water None genuine sold on draught. Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste. 600 apr1—d2m

Securities of the following Railroads WANTED.

Alabama & Chattanooga, Alabama Central
Atlantic & Gulf, Atlanta & West Point,
Girard, Mobile & Ohio,
Mississippi Central Miss. & Tennessee,
Montgomery & Eufaula, Mobile & Montgomery,
Memphis & Charleston, N.O. Jackson & G.N'th'n
Selma, Rome & Dalton, S. & N. Alabama,
Vicksburg & Meridian, Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas.

Send list of above securities, and any others held, to KIRKLAND & HILLIKEN, 47 William St., New York.

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Westminster Hotel.

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BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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I want to buy

$75,000

of Bonds of the City of Atlanta, 6 per cent, 7 per cent or 8 per cent Bonds.

600 feb29—dtf bead 8 nan col over jam

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 15, 1880.

The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	3-16	Selling at	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	95@97	Sav. City 5s, new	78@80
Georgia 6s	108@110	Macon City	85@90
Georgia 7s	111@113	Columbus City	72@75
Ga. 7s gold	112@114	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@105
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	119@122
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@111	W. & A. R.R. Leases; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	101@103	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	66
Atlanta 7s	107@109	do. Class B 5s	90
Atlanta City 7s	100@ 00	do. Class C 2 to 5	66
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class A small	62
Atlanta 10s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	90
Augusta City 7s	104@106	do. Class C 2 to 5	66
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	105@107	South West R.R.	105@107
Central R. R.	93@ 94	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	118@120		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 15—Noon—Stocks unsettled. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.84½; short $4.87½. Government dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Evening.—Money 6. Exchange $4.84½. Government bonds weak and lower; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 103¾; four per cents 100½. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks closed heavy and lower.

N. Y. Central	130¾	Chicago & N.W.	93½
Erie	42¾	do. Preferred	109¾
Lake Shore	106¾	Rock Island	120
Illinois Central	105	Western Union	104½
N. C. & St. L.	72¾	Union Pacific	97¾
Pittsburg	111½	N. J. Central	77½
Louisville & Nash.	75½		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $102,638,941 Currency $5,809,446

PARIS, April 15—6:00 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 3c. The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of specie for the week of $1,693,000 francs.

LONDON, April 15—1:00 p.m.—Erie 43¾. Specie decrease £14,500.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 15, 1880.

New York—Futures opened higher with a better condition, but this state of affairs was not destined to continue long, and by noon there were signs of a general giving way in prices which terminated in the months closing weak a shade above yesterday's close. Spots remain unchanged at 11⅞c. Net receipts for five days amount to 32,856 bales; exports 40,995 bales; stock 705,458 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 222,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed firm. Spots—Uplands 7d; Orleans 7 1 16d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,900 were American.

The local cotton future market has been very active to-day and an immense business was reported at the exchange. Spots remain unchanged at quotations: Good middlings 11¾c; middlings 11c; low middlings 10½c; good ordinary 9½c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for five days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	56
Air Line Railroad	12
Georgia Railroad	18
Central Railroad	9
Western and Atlantic Railroad	9
West Point Railroad	12
Total	107
Receipts previously	104,017
Total	104,124
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	104,373

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments five days	7
Shipments previously	91,097
Total	94,097
Stock on hand	10,276

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—noon—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,150; American 800; futures, uplands low middling clause April delivery 6⅞@6 15-16; April and May delivery 6 27-32@6 28-32; May and June delivery 6 13-16, 6⅞@6 15-16; June and July delivery 6 13-16, 6⅞@6 1-16; July and August delivery 6 27-32, 6 28 32@6 31-32; August and September delivery 6⅞, 6 15-16@7; September and October delivery 6 25-32, 6 27-32@6 28-32; October and November delivery 6⅞, 6 9-16@6¾; November and December delivery 6 15-32@6⅝; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; low middling uplands 6¾; good ordinary uplands 6 15-16; ordinary uplands 6; uplands low middling clause April delivery 6 15-16; June and July delivery 6 31-32; July and August delivery 7; September and October delivery 6 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—4:00 p. m.—Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; sales of American 10,900; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—5:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 31-32; also 6 15-16; June and July delivery 6 15-16; futures closed firmer.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton firm: middling uplands 11⅞; middling Orleans 12; sales 2,750 bales; net receipts 609; gross 768; consolidated net receipts 4,746; exports to Great Britain 3,380; to continent 6,375.

GALVESTON, April 15.—Cotton weak; middlings 11½; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 463 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 31,059; exports coastwise 109.

NORFOLK, April 15.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 1,583 bales; gross —; stock 13,774; sales 574; exports coastwise 428.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts none; gross 202 bales; sales 50; stock 13,880; exports to Great Britain 1,330; coastwise 30.

BOSTON, April 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 120 bales; gross 199; sales none; stock 13,736.

WILMINGTON, April 15—Cotton weak; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10 9-16; net receipts 15 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,472.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 176 bales; gross 1,322; sales to spinners 456; stock 16,934; exports to Great Britain 400.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Cotton steady; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11; net receipts 626 bales; gross —; sales 350; stock 19,500; exports to continent 15,09.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 746 bales; gross 1,823; sales 4,000; stock 239,741; exports to continent 675.

MOBILE, April 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 38 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 38,501; exports coastwise 405.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; net receipts 833 bales; shipments 917; sales 2,500; stock 86,661.

AUGUSTA, April 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10; net receipts 39 bales; shipments —; sales 147.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 409 bales; gross —; sales 225; stock 23,267; exports to continent 1,500; coastwise 225.

BALTIMORE, April 15—Rosin dull at $1.30@$4.00, extra

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Lime—Market steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75, less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.00 ₱ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75 @$3.000 ₱ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₱ bbl.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Hides—Active and firm with stocks limited. The following prices are quoted to-day: dry flint 14@14½; dry salt 13@14; wet salted 8@8½. Furs are in fair demand at former prices: minks, good, 25@30; other good, 20@30; beaver $1.00@$2.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, April 15—Leather—Eastern markets advancing, though no important change can be noted here. Prices are firm and the shoe trade is fairly active; hemlock sole, good, 28@30; hemlock G. D. 26@27c; hemlock P. D. 22@24c; white oak sole firm at 40@45c; harness leather 37@45c.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Paper—The market is firm and active. Prices are steady. Manilla paper No. 1 1½@11¾c ₱ lb; No. 2 7½@8¾c ₱ lb; No. 3 7@8c ₱ lb; wrapping 5@6c ₱ lb; straw 3¾@4¾c ₱ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 9@10c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 15@18.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Hay—Steady at quotations; choice Timothy $1.30; choice mixed $1.2?@ $1.25; prime mixed $1.15.

ATLANTA, April 15 — Salt—Liverpool $1.80; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, April 15—Wool dull; domestic fleece 50@65; pulled 33@62; unwashed 18@42; Texas, 21@40.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Wool—In active demand and firm; washed 40@45; unwashed 25@35; burry 15@20c.

NEW YORK, April 15—Rosin dull at $1.35@ $1.40. Turpentine easier at 34.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Peas—Market supplied; stock 8@90c; white $1.3?@$1.50.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Rye—None on market.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Wheat Bran—95@97c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, April 15.—The western markets were steadier to-day. Clear Rib Sides—Market firm at 6¾@7¼. Mess Pork—Chicago—May closed at a loss of 3 points, but during the day $10.65 was reached, the market afterwards rallying a little. Hog receipts 21,000. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 10@10½; sides 7¾; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Market reasonably active; we quote as follows: tierces, leaf, 9c; refined 8½c; kegs, cans and buckets 9c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15—Pork dull at $11.37½ @$11.50. Lard steady; tierces 7; kegs 8¾. Bulk meats firm: shoulders, loose 4¼@4⅝; packed 4½ @4⅝; clear ribs 6½; clear sides 6¾. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 7⅞. Sugar-cured hams firm; canvassed 9½@10½.

BALTIMORE, April 15—Provisions are weak. Mess pork $11.75@$12.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6¾; packed, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7¼. Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 7¾; hams 10½@11½. Lard, refined in tierces 8.

LOUISVILLE, April 15—Pork dull at $10.50. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces 7. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 3¾@4; clear ribs 6.30@6.40; clear sides 6¼. Bacon easier; shoulders 4¾; clear rib 6.80; clear sides 7.20. Sugar-cured hams 8@10¾.

CINCINNATI, April 14—Pork dull and nominal; heavy at $10.00. Lard weak at 6.80. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 3.50; clear ribs 6; clear sides 6¼. Bacon in light demand; holders firm; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 7.40.

NEW YORK, April 15—Pork lower and more active; old $10.40@$10.50. Middles dull and easier; long clear 6¾; short clear 7½; long and short clear 7. Lard lower and more active at 7.27½@ 7.35.

CHICAGO, April 15—Pork dull, weak and low at $9.70. Lard dull, weak and lower at 6.77½@ 6.80. Bulk meats active but lower; shoulders 3.90; short ribs 5.85; short clear 6.35.

ST. LOUIS, April 15—Pork dull; jobbing at $10.15@$10.20. Lard lower at 6¾. Bulk meats lower; clear ribs up country 5¾. Bacon lower; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 6.90@7.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Market steady. Coffee —Firm; Rio 15½@18; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Quiet; old government Java 28@ 32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady at quotations; standard A 10¼@10½; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾@12; powdered 11@ 11¾; white extra C 9¾@9¾; yellow C 8½@9¼. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8¾@10¾. Molasses—hhds 26; tierces 28; barrels 30. Syrup —New Orleans 45@60. Teas—Oolong 35@ 60; Japan 40@$1.00; imperial and Gunpowder 40 @80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@ 75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; ginger 15; cloves 80; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@23; Crackers—milk 8@8½c; Boston butter 7¾@8½c; pearl oyster 8@9½c; XXX soda 6¾@7½c; cream 7½@8; lemon sugar 8½; molasses cakes 8@8¾; ginger snaps 8@8¾. Candy—Assorted stick 19@13c. Mackerel—No. 1 mediums, half barrels, $6.50@$7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $4.00@$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 6½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Fair 7¾; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, April 15—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 13¾@15¾; job lots 13¾@17½. Sugar firmer; Cuba 7.63; Melado 6¾; Pernambuco 7¾ fair to good refining 7¾@7¾; prime 7¾; refined stronger and in better demand; standard A 9¾@9¾. Molasses steady and in moderate moderate demand; New Orleans 40@50; Porto Rico 58@60. Rice in moderate demand and steady; Carolina 6¾@ 7¾; Rangoon 6@6¼.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 18¾@16. Sugar steady; common to good common 6¾@7¾; prime to choice 7¾@8¾. Molasses firm; common 30@35; prime to choice 40@52. Rice firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¾@7¾.

BALTIMORE, April 15—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¾@15¾. Sugar steady, A soft 9¾.

CINCINNATI, April 15—Sugar steady; hards 10@ 10¾; New Orleans 7¾@8¾.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, April 15.—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.1?@ $1.50; rye and Bourbon $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $4.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $3.00@$3.50; gooseberry $1.50@$2.00; blackberry $1.50@$2.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.05@$1.10.

BALTIMORE, April 15—Whisky firm at $1.09½ @$1.10.

NEW YORK, April 15—Whisky nominal at $1.10.

LOUISVILLE, April 15—Whisky quiet at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, April 15—Whisky quiet at $1.05.

CHICAGO, April 15—Whisky steady at $1.07.

CINCINNATI, April 15—Whisky easier.

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

ATLANTA, April 15—Market steady and generally firm. Indications that $1.30 whether leg 15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 10@12c;

JAMES P. HAGAN, (Of Georgia.) ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lockmans, A. & W. Railroad, Ga.

References—R. R. Gordon, B. H. Hill, O. A. Lochrane, A. H. Lawton. 445 mar26—d1m

G. T. BARTLETT, of Monticello, C. L. BARTLETT, of Macon, Ga.

G. T. & C. L. BARTLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MACON, GEORGIA.

Practice in Macon and Ocmulgee Circuits and U. S. Courts, in civil business only. 341 mar16—d1m

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MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TRIPOD & PINE, SIGN, FRESCO & HOUSE PAINTERS, 21 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA. 543 mar28—dtf

RAY & JOHN MOSER, ARCHITECTS, 19½ S. BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA 120 mar7—d1m

DES. WARNOCK & DELBRIDGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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Jan25—dtf

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Where we will be pleased to see our former patrons, and all those in search of the Best quality of Silver-Plated Ware, Cabinets, Easels, Japanese Goods, Swiss Carved Work, Leather Goods, Brackets, Fancy Baskets, etc. A full and elegant stock of above articles always on hand. We guarantee satisfaction and prices as low as the lowest.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

LaBOITEAUX & POOR. 327 jan17—dly

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ASK FOR DALSHEIMER BRO'S PHILADELPHIA Fine Shoes.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York, 11⅞c; in Atlanta, 11c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain areas, warm southwesterly, followed in north portions by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, April 15, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.00	71	62	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.12	69	65	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29 80	76	81	S.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29 87	74	95	S.	Fresh	†	Clear.
Indianola	29.90	74	90	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.07	75	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.01	69	93	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.05	70	79	S.	Fresh	.10	Fair.
New Orleans	29.98	72	88	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.05	70	85	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.17	69	80	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 15, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.16	62	83	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.11	78	56	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.02	78	45	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2.31	30.01	78	43	S.	Br sk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.00	72	54	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.00	71	62	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.049	Maximum ther.....	.79
Mean daily ther	71.0	Minimum ther.....	.62
Mean daily humid.	60	Total rainfall.....	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

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Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.,
529 jan25—d1y nu we rep above pref lo

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43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,
Wholesale Distributing Depot for the
"Domestic" Sewing Machine.

TO THE TRADE.—The destruction of Co.'s Cabinet works by fire on the 24 instant, has so curtailed the supply of machines that the quota allowed to us will not permit of our taking additional orders for the next 60 days. We will be able to fill all orders now on file with but little delay, but we cannot do more than that until the rebuilding of the burned Shops.
0 0 mar15—1tf CRAIGE & CO.

HAVE YOUR
WATCHES REPAIRED
—AT—
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.,
34 Whitehall Street.
We have the most Skilled Watchmaker in the city.
All work guaranteed and prices as low as any other first-class house.
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554 feb27—d2m fri sun wed

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Car-load Bananas just arrived at Mountcastle's.

—600 bunches Bananas at Mountcastle's, 15 Broad street.

—The prettiest styles of ladies' slippers at Atkins, McKeldin & Co.'s.

—Haverly's juvenile "Pinafore" troupe will appear to-morrow night.

—Atkins, McKeldin & Co. have undoubtedly the "palace" shoe and hat store in the south.

—$900 worth Bananas to be sold at Mountcastle's to-day. Come and be one of the many that buy.

—The finest car of Bananas ever seen in Atlanta, an be seen at W. E. Mountcastle's, 15 Broad street.

—Atkins, McKeldin & Co. have just opened a nice line of pobby hats for men and boys in silk, fur and straw.

—If C. G. Bearce, of Maine, is in the city he will please call at 29 Whitehall street this morning at 9 o'clock.

—W. E. Mountcastle offers to the trade low down, 10 cars corn, 200 barrels flour, different grades; 40,000 pounds bran, coffee, lard, meats, hay, oats, etc.

—The Excursionists made on the Prime Minister and Master Stroke Cigars. In fact smoked up all that were left. New supply on Monday. Wood, Howard & Co. dtf

—Our popular sportsmen, Jim Crozier and Gus Haines, came down last night from Calhoun with fifty pounds of fine trout, caught at Blue Springs, eight miles from Calhoun.

—The Cincinnati Excursionists say that they were compelled to come to Atlanta to get the Prime Minister Cigar. They pronounce it the best 10 cents cigar in the country. Howard, Wood & Co.

—Everybody invited to attend the protracted meetings now in progress at St. Paul's church, corner Hunter and Bell streets. Services 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. every day. Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. W. Carter, of Savannah, is in the city.

—N. Trammell, of Dalton, is visiting the city.

—W. H. Lumpkin, of Cartersville, is visiting the city.

—S. N. Carpenter, of the Elberton News, is in the city.

—George A. Carter, of Hawkinsville, is visiting the city.

—Thomas D. Stewart, of Covington, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Clark N. Scofield and family, of Eastman, are in the city.

—H. H. Carleton, of the Athens Banner, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Miss Hayes and Miss Lizzie Brown, of Macon, are in the city on a visit.

—John T. Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—T. M. Norwood and Andrew Sloan, of Savannah, who have been visiting Atlanta for the past few days, returned home yesterday.

—M. J. O'Brien, general traveling agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad and Chicago Air-Line route, is in the city for the purpose of securing full represeniation of tickets over his line to the Northwest, the Lakes and the Canadas. His headqarters is No. 4 Kimball house while in the city.

—Mr. M. A. Boneil, proprietor of the Cotton Exchange saloon, corner of Alabama and Broad sreets, has invited all the Cincinnati excursionists and the members of the Southern Press convention to call and see him between the hours of 5 and 11 p. m. to-day. He proposes to entertain them pleasantly and agreeably. He has fixed up an elegant garden in his establishment.

—F. J. Mayburv, traveling agent of the Mackinac Great Fishing line company, Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, and A. Y. Lindsay, southern agent same lines, are stopping at the Kimball house, interviewing our pleasure-going citizens and placing before them the advantages of a summer trip to the famous old island of Mackinaw and great health, pleasure and fishing resorts of northern Michigan.

Madam,

Do you suffer with dragging pains and weakness in the back? Do you tire out on the least exertion? Are you nervous and fretful? Do you feel as though you would like to go to bed and stay there? Be careful, insanity or death will overtake you unless you seek relief by the use of Dr. Flagg's Liver and Stomach Pad, that, without dosing, will restore you to perfect health and full enjoyment of life.

{ Free consultation and Pads for sale } { at Room No. 4 Railroad Block.
apr16—d1t

ATLANTA YESTERDAY

AND HER DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Meeting of the Southern Press Convention—Important Business in the Morning Session—Our Cincinnati Visitors, and How They Were Received.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Southern press association met in convention at the hall of the Markham house. It was the first meeting of this body held since 1870. On motion of Mr. F. W. Dawson, Mr. E. P. Howell, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, was made president pro tem, and on motion of Mr. W. A. Hemphill, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Mr. W. W. Screws, Montgomery Advertiser, acted as secretary. The following papers were represented in the convention: Knoxville Chronicle, William Rule; Knoxville Tribune, F. A. Moses; Chattanooga Times, A. S. Ochs; New Orleans Democrat, Page M. Baker; Natchez Democrat, J. W. Lambert; Mobile Register, P. J. Roberts; Selma Times, R. H. English; Columbus Enquirer, John King; Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, Patrick Walsh; Macon Telegraph and Messenger, J. H. Clisby; Savannah News, J. H. Estill; New Orleans Times, Charles Clinton; Montgomery Advertiser, W. W. Screws; Charleston News and Courier; F. W. Dawson, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, E. P. Howell, N. P. T. Finch, W. A. Hemphill.

On motion of Mr. Howell a committee of three were appointed to procure a charter for the association. The committee was composed of Messrs. Howell, Finch and Hemphill, of THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. George H. Parker, general agent of the American Union telegraph company, made a statement of the advantages claimed by that company.

The convention then went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, J. H. Estill, Savannah News. Vice-president, E. P. Howell, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Directors—F. W. Dawson, Charleston News and Courier; Patrick Walsh, Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist; Joseph Clisby, Macon Telegraph and Messenger; W. W. Screws, Montgomery Adveriser; Charles Clinton, New Orleans Times; P. J. Roberts, Mobile Register, and the president and vice-president ex-officio. Secretary—William Rule, Knoxville Chronicle. Treasurer—R. H. English, Selma Times.

The convention then adjourned to half-past three in the afternoon.

During the afternoon session the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

By Mr. W. W. Screws—

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the representatives of the southern press here assembled that the duty now levied upon printing paper and type and material used in manufacturing paper be repealed; also the law extending the Vest wood-pulp patent.

The directors reported that upon consultation with Messrs. Simonton, Brooks and Somerville, they had agreed upon a change of hours for the telegraphic report, also to send one thousand words each day in excess of the number now received.

By Mr. Dawson.

Resolved, That the board of directors be authorized to amend the constitution so as to admit any newspaper published in the southern states taking the associated press dispatches to membership, upon the payment of five dollars a year, and to make such other alterations as in their judgment are necessary, such amended constitution to be sent to the members for their signatures.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, the thanks of the association were tendered Mr. Simonton, general superintendent of the Associated press; Hon. Erastus Brooks, chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Somerville, representative of the Western Union telegraph company, for their kindness in attending the meeting.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Screws, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Howell, Hemphill and Finch, proprietors of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, for their considerate courtesy and generous hospitality extended us during our stay in this city.

Much business, which is not of public interest, was transacted.

The convention adjourned sine die at 4:30, and were driven in carriages from the Markham to the various points of interest in and around the city.

Last night some of the journalists attended the banquet to the Cincinnati excursion, while others went to hear Mrs. Siddons.

Our Cincinnati Visitors.

The excursion train from Cincinnati reached Atlanta yesterday at noon, with 180 passengers. The committee, consisting of J. W. English, R. D. Spalding, Amos Fox, E. P. Chamberlain, W. D. Grant and Aaron Haas, were at the train to meet the excursionists and escort them to the hotels of the city, where dinners specially prepared were in waiting for them. Before an hour had elapsed all of them were comfortably quartered and appeared to be enjoying themselves. A good many ladies were with the excursion, which is composed of the leading merchants and business men of Cincinnati.

Some of the excursionists say that they were well received along the entire line from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At Marietta numerous baskets of flowers were sent on board of the train by the young ladies of that city. A few of the ladies came out on the cars and took a bird's eye view of the city. The trip from Chattanooga to Atlanta was made in about four hours. Over some portions of the road it is said that the train ran at the rate of forty miles per hour. During yesterday afternoon the excursionists were driven about the city in private conveyances and all others that could be procured. Many of the interesting sights were looked upon, and the latter half of the day made to pass as pleasantly as possible.

THE RECEPTION LAST NIGHT.

After enjoying the lovely afternoon in driving about the city, the excursionists returned to their hotels for tea. About 9 o'clock they gathered at the Kimball house where a reception had been arranged for them. The arcade was brilliantly lighted and gayly decked with national flags. The band of the Fifth artillery discoursed stirring music, giving all the popular airs of the day.

At half-past nine the crowd assembled in the ball room where the visitors were formally welcomed. A large number of Atlanta ladies and gentlemen were present, and extended to their guests a hearty greeting. The occasion throughout was remarkable for its perfect sociality. Captain J. W. English, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided.

Mayor Calhoun welcomed the guests of the city as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Hospitality is defined to be the practice of welcoming visitors with hearty and generous kindness; and, but a few weeks ago, many of the people of this city, and of the entire south, had a most striking and practical illustration of this meaning in the magnificent receptions, unlimited kindness and princely ovations extended to them while in your own beautiful city—the queen city of the west. We returned to our homes universally according to your people as warm hearts and as generous impulses as possessed by any in the land; and now it has become my most pleasant official duty, in behalf of the people of Atlanta, to extend to you, and each of you, their most cordial greeting and warmest welcome. I am glad that this opportunity is afforded us to-night, in some measure, to return your kindness and to reciprocate your friendship, especially when you have shown us so plainly that you desired to leave behind the antagonisms of the past, and to re-establish forever those bonds of friendship and unity which existed so long under a common government and a common flag. And why should it not be so? We are living under the same government and the same flag—the flag of our fathers—a common heritage; whose folds are broad enough for all. Friendship and unity among the people constitute the basis and strength of all good government, and, under their genial influences, sectionalism disappears as the frost before the morning sun. There is no great conflict of interest between the west and the south, and the future looks bright for both—your dream is to become the great manufacturing section for wood and iron—ours to spin and weave the snowy staple gathered annually from our beautiful fields. I believe it will be so, and that it will bring untold millions into the west and south. You have joined us to-day by a magnificent railroad, running through a country of splendid farms and beautiful scenery—a grand work, grand in its conception; grand in its construction, and which must inevitably be grand in its results. You have honored us, too, even in the christening of it, as you have called it the Cincinnati southern railroad. Few cities would have undertaken it—few would have completed it; and I believe it will result in great good for the entire south. You have bound us to you by strong commercial ties; you have bound us to y u by ties of iron, and now you are binding us to you by the still stronger ties of the kindlier friendship. By our social and friendly visits we are learning to forget the past, with its bitter memories, and to feel that we are again one people and one country, and that, as I said in your city, as the "red rose" and the "white rose" are intertwined in the crown of England, and the victories of Pompeii and Cæsar are the common renown of Rome, so the achievements of the north and the south, the past and the west, are the common glory of the American people. And thus have our people come, informally, to greet you to-night, and to mingle with you in social converse and friendship. Men of the west and men of the south are here to-night; fair ladies, too, from both sections have brightened the occasion by their presence, and, like beautiful flowers, add loveliness and pleasure to the scene. Again, I invoke for you, our visitors upon this occasion, that which I know will be most fully extended—our warmest southern welcome and our truest southern friendship and hospitality.

Mr. W. L. Robinson, former president of the board of trade of Cincinnati, spoke as follows in reply to the mayor:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Reception Committee of Atlanta: The excursion which makes us your guests to-day, is the final ceremony in the formal opening of the Cincinnati Southern railroad—under the auspices of the board of trade and transportation of Cincinnati, a body representing largely the manufacturing interests of our city, and an organization which has actively promoted the enterprise, we are celebrating from its inception to its completion. Personally we have been highly honored by your generous attentions and considerations, attended faithfully by your committee en route, our way from Chattanooga here literally strewn with flowers, and met by the people of your municipality with open arms, for all of which you have our heartiest thanks.

In a business view we can afford to congratulate ourselves on the mutual advantages which the Southern road will undoubtedly open up in the close connection between our cities. We have invested well on to $30,000,000 in the enterprise to reach your door. We have opened up the shortest line and easiest grades practicable between your thriving city, with its widespread railroad system, and the great north and northwest. We have a population of half a million of people in Cincinnati and its suburbs, and real and personal property to the value of three hundred millions of dollars—every individual and every dollar directly interested in its success. It is a natural connection, capable of being operated at a profit in your trade at rates which would be a ruinous business to other lines not so well situated; and any interference by combinations with it will inevitably result in disaster to the capital has used and to the detriment of the business and growth of your city. In such enterprises the benefits are mutual. A closer and more intimate acquaintance between Atlanta and Cincinnati will be of obvious advantage, and it rejoices us who are here to-day to realize, when we see the evidences of your thrift and enterprise in your beautiful residences and solid business blocks, that our new relations are of the character they are. Atlanta bears a high reputation through the land for her prowess and thrift; but the half has not been told us. What we see with our own eyes even exceeds our anticipations.

Again, gentlemen, on behalf of those who are with me, the board we represent, and our own people of Cincinnati, I thank you for your kind and generous greeting to us. We hope to see your people often in our midst, and when you come you will always find a hearty welcome.

Governor Colquitt was introduced to the crowd, and was heartily cheered. He said:

I had supposed that the programme for all the speeches had been fully made out and that I should not say anything. I would be so hard to talk to a lot of whiskered, tough handed men, but when I see so many lovely ladies, many of whom I never met before, I assure you I do not know what to say. It is a pleasure to shake your hands. Handshaking is a good thing; some people do it with three fingers, some do it with the left hand, which is almost equivalent to a slap in the face. Some do it with their gloves partly drawn off. But I love an honest, hearty grasp, palm to palm, which sends a thrill up your elbow and into your heart, and I became convinced during my recent visit to your city that if any people knew how to shake hands it was the people of Cincinnati. We are happy to return, as far as we may, the hospitalities you offered us then. You have come to another part of your country. As you came along you passed through mountain defiles and over craggy heights, and above deep ravines with streams moving in silence far below. You saw all this but you did not see when you passed out of Ohio into Kentucky and on into Tennessee and Georgia. We are glad to see you and have you with us, and we trust that you may be like the men Joshua sent into a new country, that you may carry back a bunch of grapes and some reminder of the goodly land you have found.

Mr. Covington, president of the Cincinnati board of trade, made some very happy remarks, in which he paid a very high tribute to Atlanta. He said: "It is the wonder of the country. I am told that fourteen years ago there were only three stores here. I know of no city which has in proportion to population so many well filled stores, more evidences of thrift and prosperity, and more happy looking people than I find in Atlanta."

His other remarks were equally happy, and were applauded frequently.

The mayor, and all the speakers who followed him, expressed such genuine sentiments, in such a strong, hearty way, that they were applauded to the echo, and the speeches created an unusual degree of enthusiasm.

REFRESHMENTS.

After the speeches at the reception, the guests were invited to the refreshment room where a sumptuous spread of delicacies and the chrystaline sparkle of champagne attracted a still further outflow of good and genial feeling. After these good things had been enjoyed for some time, Rev. C. W. Wendta, of Cincinnati, was called on, and responded with some beautiful and appropriate remarks which elicited a hearty response from the hands and glasses.

Governor Brown was then called on, and made a very significant speech. He complimented Cincinnati on her pluck and energy in subduing such great difficulties, and building a magnificent road which, he said, like a great band of steel would hold the two sections together. Alluding to the Western and Atlantic railroad, he said its policy had been and might be misunderstood. He declared that it would in all things be impartial and would give to Cincinnati every advantage it gave to her rival, Louisville. Said he: "The Western and Atlantic railroad is meant to be and is to be a common highway." This sentiment called forth long and hearty cheers. Governor Brown continued and said that he might in the future be misunderstood at times by both Cincinnati and Louisville. One might think sometimes he was doing too little for it and too much for its rival, but he would assure them all that the aim of the Western and Atlantic is to stand as an arbiter between the rival lines from these cities, and to be just to all. He did not think Cincinnati had anything to fear.

The speech of Governor Brown created much good feeling, and was indorsed by the Atlanta people present while the Cincinnati people received it with evident gratification.

Captain Ransome, of Cincinnati, was called on to respond to a toast to "The Queen City of the West." His remarks were full of the sprightliest wit and kept his hearers in a constant titter, broken by an outright laugh every few moments. He made a number of capital hits, and speaking of Governor Brown's friendly attitude, said: "I want him to do a great deal for us. I want him to have the roof of Tunnell Hill raised at once. It scraped the roof of our cars as we passed this morning." The speech was a very happy effort, and but for the lateness of the hour at which it was made we would give it in full.

THE BALL.

After all the guests and the invited citizens of Atlanta had enjoyed the temptations of the refreshment room, they adjourned to the ball room, where a lively scene was continued until the morning hours threw their quiet spell upon it. The dances were highly enjoyed. They were the occasion of most pleasant social intercourse between our guests and our own home folks. The evening will not soon be forgotten.

Our visitors leave to-day at 2 o'clock for Augusta, Charleston, Savannah and Macon, in each of which cities a day will be spent. The trip will be made in ten days. None of the excursionists appear to be on business, and all of them seem to be determined to enjoy themselves.

A NOVEL TRIP TO A LADY.

Chattanooga Times.

A gentleman and his wife, of Cincinnati, who came with the excursion party have engaged horses, and will to-day go to Atlanta horse-back, for the purpose of visiting the battle-fields. They have had their saddles shipped from Cincinnati. The gentleman was a soldier in the United States army, and desires to show his wife the many places he fought and bled for his country during the war, between this point and Atlanta. The lady anticipates the trip with much delight. Says she has never rode further than in a day just for pleasure and thinks that in all probability they will ride back.

In Marietta.

MARIETTA, April 15.—Our citizens gave the Cincinnati excursionists a hearty welcome as they passed through to-day. A large number of beautiful bouquets had been prepared and a committee of young ladies and gentlemen distributed them. The silver cornet band played a beautiful air as the train approached. The band heartily joined in the [illegible] of the cars as they [illegible] with north[illegible]

NEW COMBINATIONS.

VELVET STRIPS AND PLAID GRENADINES WITH SATIN DeLEON SKIRTS. SATIN TISSUE BROCADE and POLKA GRENADINES WITH SATIN DeLEON SKIRTS.

Elegant Brocades for Combination Suits. Elegant Brocades, Evening tints. Entirely new Nellas in all shades for Skirts.

PLAIDS AND BOOTS—Special attention given to Dress Goods for WALKING SUITS, TRAVELING SUITS, ETC. PAIR NOW—To examine our stock of MOURNING GOODS, VEIL and TRIMMING CREPE—DRESS GOODS. Nothing in this line but Safe, Desirable Fabrics. Many new styles just out this season.

LOOK AT Our Stock Hosiery, Finest stock ever shown in Atlanta. TABLE LINEN, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

New and elegant designs Body and Brussels, 3-Plys, Ingrains, etc. Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Mattings, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Largest stock Ladies, Gents', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the city. MANY NEW STYLES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

Atlanta Cash Clothing Store,

The Only House Manufacturing their Clothing in the South.

BUYERS PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

All of our Stock New and Fresh this Spring, and

CUT IN THE LATEST STYLES.

We do not charge high prices to make up LOSSES ON CREDIT SALES. ONLY LOOK AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED. ONE PRICE TO ALL AND THAT FULLY TWENTY PER CENT LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Our Youth's, Boy's and Children's Department a Specialty

All the Novelties in Gentlemen's Neck-wear and Furnishing Goods in store and being received every week.

Opening this week—Cassimere Suits, ALL WOOL.....$7 00 to $25 00.
" " Blue Flannel Suits, from..... 5 00 to $13 00.

Strangers visiting the city should not fail to call.

GEORGE J. DALLAS,
SUPERINTENDENT.
229 april—dtm 4thp

INTO THE COUNTRY

And out of the Dust of the City.

The first excursion and picnic of the season will leave this city on Thursday, the 29th of April, for New Holland and Toccoa falls. It will be under the management of the Catholic library directors, who promise to make it first-class and pleasant in every particular. The picnic will be at New Holland, where splendid music will be furnished for the dancers, while those who prefer to go to Toccoa will continue on their way. The fare for the round trip will be only one dollar. As this will be the first picnic to leave the city it will no doubt, be well attended.

The Air-Line All Right.

The following telegram received yesterday afternoon will be gratifying news to many in Atlanta:

"W. J. Houston, G. P. & T. A. First train south-bound passed over at 4:15 p. m." Dated Middle Broad, April 15, 1880.

We learn from Mr. R. D. Carpenter, general freight agent, that this train with a number of sections following, contains merchandise for Atlanta and vicinity. See special notice.

The mail train leaving Atlanta at 3:30 p. m. yesterday, presented its usual attractive appearance, having attached to it the United States mail car with through mail. The New York sleeper was well packed with passengers. The special car of Colonel Clark, general manager of the Union Pacific railroad, and his party, who contemplate spending a few days at Gainesville and other delightful towns on the Air-Line, attracted considerable attention.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 15.

Coweta circuit	5	Ocmulgee circuit	15
Rome circuit	12	Brunswick circuit	2
Cherokee circuit	14	Eastern circuit	9
Augusta circuit	9	Northern circuit	2
Middle circuit	7	Atlanta circuit	8

Mr. George A. Carter was admitted to the bar, upon taking the usual oath.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 2. Zellers vs. Beckman. Trover, from Campbell. Argued. T. W. Latham; J. H. Longino; L. S. Roan, for plaintiff in error. H. M. Reid, contra.

No. 3. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 4. Barnett, et. al. vs. The People's Bank of Newnan. Equity, from Heard. Argued. B. H. Bigham; C. W. Mabry; T. S. Lofton, for plaintiffs in error. W. A. Turner; A. D. Freeman, contra.

No. 5. Lynch, administrator, vs. Kelly, administrator. Complaint, from Coweta. Argued. L. R. Ray, for plaintiff in error. John S. Bigby; Orlando McLendon, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Ray, the court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Hoyle's Bondsmen.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Some of Mr. Hoyle's bondsmen have misconstrued my recent card at one point. No doubt I am due them an explanation. In my indignation and haste to answer an ill conceived and unprovoked attack there was a lapse of the pen which left the idea that all the sureties on said bond had justified at the time of signing the same. Such was not the case. Only a portion of them qualified when they signed the bond. The sentence referred to should read thus: "The gentlemen on his bond justified or swore, upon their return to the tax-receiver, to a certain amount of property—enough to cover the sum specified in the bond." The facts are matters of record or otherwise before the public and speak for themselves. No one has been deceived more than myself, except, perhaps, his bondsmen and relatives. My devotion to the credit and best interest of Fulton county no honest man can doubt. If so there is but little comfort to be derived from a lifetime service and a devoted endeavor to do one's duty in the public employment. DANIEL PITTMAN.

April 15, 1880.

Sophomore Speakers.

The sophomore speaker's places at Emory college, have been awarded. A class of forty-four spoke for places and ten of them were chosen. It will be seen that two Atlanta boys, Sid Rawson and Frank Chamberlain, were among the lucky ones. The following is a list of the speakers chosen from the class to appear at commencement:

H. C. Carney, Tampa, Fla., Few; F. A. Chamberlin, Atlanta, Ga., Phi Gamma; J. F. Colville, Cedartown, Ga., Few; E. P. Davis, Fairburn, Ga., Phi Gamma; T. E. Easterlins, Paris, Texas, Few; G. T. E. Hardeman, Oxford, Ga., Few; T. Lang, Valdosta, Ga., Few; S. E. Peterson, Burke county, Ga., Few; J. T. Pierce, Jr., Covington, Ga., Phi Gamma; S. J. Rawson, Atlanta, Ga., Phi Gamma.

Off For Macon.

This afternoon the juvenile Pinafore troupe will leave for Macon where they open to-night. Prof. Agostini and several of his little dancers who appeared in Aladdin have kindly volunteered their services, and will intersperse the lively opera with some beautiful dances. Prof. Agostini will dance his famous bompipe.

Mr. DeGive has kindly loaned the troupe his scenery for the three performances. We are proud of our juvenile Pinafore troupe, and hope that Macon will be pleased with it.

A Victory for Lorillard.

LONDON, April 15.—Lorillard's three-year old colt, Wallenstein, by winning the race for the New Market handicap yesterday, has incurred a penalty of 10 lbs. in the race for the city, and the suburban handicap which will come off at the Epsom spring meeting on Thursday 22d inst., and of 12 lbs in the race for Chester trades cup which will come off at the Chester meeting on Wednesday, May 5th. Lorillard's chestnut colt, Wallenstein's, easy victory yesterday greatly surprises all sporting writers.

Mrs. Scott Siddons.

The best audience, both as to size and quality that has ever greeted a reader in this city, turned out to hear the world-famous Mrs. Scott Siddons last night. A quieter and more appreciative audience has never been seen in the opera-house. Mrs. Scott Siddons reads as Shakspeare wrote. Every piece is fine and you are very apt to think that the last one you heard is the best—until the next is given.

Ladies Memorial Association.

The Ladies memorial association will have a meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Young Men's library room to consult with citizens as to proper preparations for the observance of decoration day. All citizens interested in this good cause are requested to meet with the ladies this afternoon.

Belgium Garibaldi.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Prince Gortschakoff continues feeble and great uneasiness is manifested. He was delirious for half an hour this morning.

Death of Bishop Keiley.

GALVESTON, April 15.—A News' special from San Antonio says: "Right Rev. Anthony D. Pellicier, the Catholic bishop of this diocese, is dead. Aged 55."

THE SUPREME COURT

DECISIONS RENDERED APRIL 13, 1880

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Martin J. Crawford, Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Scott vs. McDaniel. Certiorari, from Rockdale.

WARNER, C. J.

1. Where the certificate of the judge of the county court is that petitioner "has paid the costs in the above case, as follows," naming items, the certiorari will not be dismissed because the certificate did not show that all costs had been paid.

2. When the error complained of turns upon a ruling based on the inspection by the court of a set of interrogatories used upon the trial, the certiorari will not be dismissed because the original interrogatories and answers were attached to the petition.

3. Commissioners are officers of court for the purpose of taking testimony, and the presumption is that they performed their duty by having the answers written by a competent person. Nor is this presumption rebutted, so as to require the rejection of the interrogatories, by a mere inspection of them, without more, although the handwriting in the body of the answers, the signatures of the commissioners and that of the witness may each appear to be different. We know of no law to prevent the employment by commissioners of some disinterested person to do the clerical work of transcribing the answers.

Judgment reversed.

A. C. McCalla; T. J. Christian, for plaintiff in error.

J. N. Glenn, for defendant.

Brent vs. Mount. Complaint, from Monroe.

WARNER, C. J.

1. Where, in a suit on a note signed by husband and wife, the uncontradicted evidence shows that the wife received no benefit, but was assuming the debt of her husband, a verdict against her is contrary to law. But if there is no assignment of error based on the verdict, this court will not grant a new trial on that ground.

2. Where husband and wife were both sued, and the wife appeared and pleaded, a plea filed by her husband for her was properly stricken, if not appearing that she resided out of the county.

Judgment affirmed.

A. D. Hammond, by Jno. I. Hall, for plaintiff in error.

Barner & Turner, for defendant.

Pounds vs. Hanson. Case, from Pike.

WARNER, C. J.

1. On October 14, 1879, counsel for both parties to a motion for new trial in Pike superior court, signed the following agreement: "We agree that the within is a correct brief of the oral evidence submitted to the court and jury on the trial of the above stated case, and consent that we use the original interrogatories on the hearing of the motion for new trial; also consent that the original indictment and warrant for assault with intent to murder against John H. Pounds, used in evidence on the trial, be used without attaching copies of the same hereto." On October 16th, the judge signed a certificate in these words: "Within brief of evidence approved," and the evidence so approved was filed the same day. The motion was overruled December 8th at Griffin. In the record, and interspersed with the oral evidence, are what appear to be copies of interrogatories, and of the indictment and warrant:

Held, that such interrogatories and indictment and warrant were not authenticated as part of the evidence, and the writ of error will be dismissed.

2. The 10th rule of the supreme court requires a brief of the oral and a copy of the written testimony to be approved and sent up. It does not contemplate the use of original papers.

Writ of error dismissed.

J. F. Redding; E. W. Hammond; W. S. Whitaker; James S. Boynton, for plaintiff in error.

Stewart & Hall, for defendant.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 15, 1880.

L S Brown, H M Read, Fairburn; C A Cohun and wife, Toledo; E R Hargis, Bartow; B J Sanders, city; J D Hunter, Senoia; A C Norib, B Wells, Cole City; J B McShane, Phila; J P Pulliam, Ala; L M Trammel, Dalton; J M Lee, Crawford Springs; W Rule, P Rose, Knoxville; R J Settle, city; T Loweman, H B Barnard, Athens; S M Carpenter, D L Adams, T A Jones, Elberton; H A Steward, St Louis; C A Kertont and wife, Chicago; P J Roberts, Mobile; F M Dawson, Charleston; J H Estill, Savannah; B F Childs, Cin; S H Armond, W H Mansfield, Cleveland; W Leak Cin; O P Pittner, L K Greenor, Washington; F S Stewart, Oxford; L C Frey, S W Bard Cin; Co D E Mead, Dayton; A A Grove, Toledo; L Werner, G W Bley, M E Megram, S A Strunk, F H Lawson, W S Hunt, R P Peyton, J A Bishop, J C Happle, J Hecken, F A Smith, J G Rogers, Judge Marchant, Captain Ruffin, Y White, V H Long, F Huntington, W H King, H Geoshall, E C Gegnall, G Rumlas, E D Thayer, G Gaud, E B Thayer, M E Thompson, Cin; L Ray, Newnan; T D Stewart, Conyers; Miss Mays, N L Barnes, Macon; T M Collins, Cin; C G Merriweather, Mobile; R P Abraham, La Grange; J W King, Columbus; G T Waterman, LaGrange; W H Ricks, Boston; P M Baker, NO; H Martin, Cin; R A Wells, Columbia; N S Hutchison and son, Lawrenceville; Mrs S Siddons, J McMarron, F C Whitney, England; W C Clark, J P Henderson, Covington; A A Galaghar, Texas; W J Braun, Ga.

Get the Genuine Article.—The Great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off an article of their own manufacture: but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendation, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is regularly prescribed by the medical fraternity. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

apr15—d3t thur sat tues &wky1t

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard, 'Best in the world.
500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing. Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases